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THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE.

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THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE:

CONTAINING AMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

OF

ALL THE FINE LEADING VARIETIES OF
ROSES,

REGULARLY CLASSED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FAMILIES ;

THEIR HISTORY, AND MODE OF CULTURE.

BY

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Fourth Edition,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED;



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1846.

PREFACE
TO
THE FOURTH EDITION.

WHEN I penned the first edition of this little work, I must confess that I was not very sanguine as to its favourable reception; but, to my agreeable surprise, I find myself a successful author, and have now a fourth edition called for by a generous public. I have therefore, in the following pages, endeavoured to evince my gratitude by making my book not an empty echo to its title, but a *true guide*; consequently many varieties of roses described in former editions, on account only of their novelty or other characteristics rather than for their beauty, are now omitted, and for the most part those only that are really beautiful and strictly worthy the attention of the rose amateur are dilated upon: I have, in fact, profited by time and experience. A multitude of new roses have been introduced since the publication of the first edition; and various modes of culture have suggested themselves. From the former I have

culled the choicest and the sweetest, bidding adieu to many old varieties on account of their being surpassed by some that are new, but retaining those old roses not to be surpassed, *i. e.*, those that are absolutely perfect in their form and colouring, which will all be found in their places; for it would indeed be unjust to neglect a good old friend with sterling qualities.

In the latter much improvement has taken place; and rapid progress has been made in the culture of roses in pots: under this head I have given fully the results of my experience. In the articles on propagation, the fruits of nearly thirty pleasant years' unceasing attention are given with candour. I have nothing withheld, nor, I trust, aught forgotten.

A practical cultivator, in writing on cultivation, labours under a disadvantage; he almost obstinately supposes that every one must know *something* relative to these, with him, every-day operations: he is apt, therefore, not to go sufficiently into detail. I have strenuously combated this feeling, and humbly trust that what I have written on that subject will be found sufficiently explicit by an indulgent public.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts,
June 30. 1846.

INTRODUCTION.

So many rose amateurs have complained that it is extremely difficult to select, from the multiplicity of roses now under cultivation, such varieties as are distinct and adapted for particular situations, though accurately enough described in a catalogue, I have presumed some practical observations might be acceptable. I have also long felt the conviction, that a mere enumeration of the form and colour of the flower is not enough, particularly for the amateur with a small garden; for he, of course, wishes to select a *few* varieties, and those well adapted to the situation they are to occupy. As a guide, then, to the lovers of roses, this little treatise has been written in the few leisure moments allowed me by the unceasing cares of a general nursery business. I give the result of twenty years' experience, gained by the culture of choice roses on a much larger scale than any where in Europe. I say this advisedly, as from ten to twelve acres are here devoted to the cultivation of select named varieties. In noticing and describing the different roses in the following

pages, though a cultivator of them for sale, I have endeavoured to lay aside all business prejudices, and only to view them as an admiring amateur. Varieties inserted in the catalogue, and not noticed here, are, in many cases, equally beautiful with those that are; but in these instances they perhaps much resemble them, or at least have no particular distinguishing traits. It may be asked, Why, then, are so many varieties enumerated in the catalogue, if so few comparatively can be recommended? To this I reply, that some roses resemble each other in the form and colour of their flowers, yet differ much in the character of their leaves, branches, and general habit. Some will also often bloom out of character, and imperfectly, one or two seasons consecutively, while others of the same colour and of the same family are blooming well; and then, perhaps, for a like period, the former will have their bright seasons of perfection, while the latter receive some blighting check; so that it is almost necessary to have plants of different natures bearing flowers alike. I may also mention, that in moist showery weather, the flowers of some of the extremely double roses cannot open, but those of others less double, but like them in colour, will open freely, and bloom in great perfection.

These little facts are well known to the experienced cultivator.

Some new roses inserted in the catalogue have only bloomed here one season, and perhaps not quite in perfection, so that an accurate description could not be given of them: many of these are most undoubtedly fine varieties. In classing the roses in the following pages, and in the catalogue, I have retained those that are but slightly hybridised in that division to which they have the nearest affinity; for instance, if a rose between the French and Provence roses has more of the characters of the former than of the latter, it is retained with the French roses, as it will group well with them, though not a pure French rose: this helps to avoid those numerous subdivisions with which most of the French catalogues are burdened, as they only tend to confuse the young amateur. In the descriptions, the colour of the flower is not always given, as the catalogue, of which this guide is only a companion, generally gives that correctly.

In forming a collection of roses from the French gardeners, great difficulty is often experienced by their incorrectness in the names of their plants: this inattention, to call it by no worse name, has long been the bane of com-

mercial gardening. In this country almost every nurseryman is now aware of the great responsibility he is under as to correct nomenclature; but in France they manage these matters differently, certainly not "better;" for if a Parisian cultivator raises a good rose from seed, and gives it a popular name, a provincial florist will immediately give some one of his seedlings, perhaps a very inferior rose, the same, so that there are often two or three roses bearing the same name; and if the original, or most superior variety, is ordered, ten to one if you get it, as the French florist generally gives you that which is most convenient for him to send, quite regardless of what you wish for. This is carried to an extreme, of which only those well and intimately acquainted with roses can form a just idea.

I have now only to beg the indulgence of my readers. A man of business must be deficient in the many requisites of correct composition. I have endeavoured to be plain and explicit; and cannot help flattering myself, that the instructions conveyed in these insignificant pages may be the means of restoring many unfortunate neglected roses to health and vigour.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts,
Nov. 20. 1837.

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ERRATA.

- Page 2. line 5. for "CENTAFOLIA" read "CENTIFOLIA."
4. — 10. for "Provincial" read "Provençal."
20. — 19. for "Maneltii in the Bemsault" read "Manettii on the Boursault."
22. — 1. for "bombose" read "Bourbon."
58. — 18. for "HYBRIDE" read "HYBRIDA."
162. — 7. for "that" read "the."
233. — 19. for "Reversa Rosa" read "Rosa reversa."

" Our poets sing of the rosy cheeks
of the Nymphs, the cheeks of Venus tinted with roses.

" The rose is useful to the sick ; she braves the duration of years ; agreeable even in decay, she preserves the perfume of her youth.

" What shall I say of her origin ? When the Sea formed from her froth, and displayed on her waves, the beautiful Venus, brilliant with dew, — when Pallas sprang armed from the brain of Jupiter, the earth brought forth this admirable plant, a new masterpiece

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THE
ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE.

PART I.
THE SUMMER ROSE GARDEN.

THE ROSE, *Anacreon*, Ode 51.

“ Friends ! form your accents with mine, in singing the season of flowers, and the rose of spring.

“ The rose is the sweet perfume which the mouths of the gods exhale ; the joy of mortals, the loveliest ornament of the Graces in the flowery season of love, and the dearest delight of Venus.

“ The rose is the object of the songs of the poets, the favourite plant of the Muses.

“ Though she wounds us with her thorns, we gather her with pleasure. What delight to hold this flower consecrated to love, and to breathe its sweet odours !

“ Ah ! what should we be without the rose ?

“ Our poets sing of the rosy fingers of Aurora, the rosy arms of the Nymphs, the cheeks of Venus tinted with roses.

“ The rose is useful to the sick ; she braves the duration of years ; agreeable even in decay, she preserves the perfume of her youth.

“ What shall I say of her origin ? When the Sea formed from her froth, and displayed on her waves, the beautiful Venus, brilliant with dew, — when Pallas sprang armed from the brain of Jupiter, the earth brought forth this admirable plant, a new masterpiece

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of nature. Eager to hasten her blooming, the gods watered her with nectar, and then this immortal flower elevated herself majestically on her thorny column." The Queen of Flowers.*

THE PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE, ROSE.

(*ROSA CENTAFOLIA.*)

Rosier à Cent Feuilles.

THIS rose has long and deservedly been the favourite ornament of English gardens; and if, as seems very probable, it was the hundred-leaved rose of Pliny, and the favourite flower of the Romans, contributing in no small degree to the luxurious enjoyments of that great people, it claims attention as much for its high antiquity, as for its intrinsic beauty. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction to our gardens. That "prince of gardeners," Miller, says that it is the prettiest of all roses; and this idea still prevails to a great extent in the agricultural districts of England, where, in the farm and cottage gardens, the Cabbage Rose and the Double Wall-Flower are the most esteemed inmates; forming in their turns, with a sprig of rosemary, the Sunday *bouquet* of the respectable farm-servant and cottager.

* This pretty appellative is no new creation: more than 2000 years ago Sappho wrote: "If Jupiter wished to give to the flowers a Queen, the rose would be their Queen."

The groves of Mount Caucasus are said to be its native places of growth, and also Languedoc and Provence; but the claims of these latter have been disputed. I lately wrote to a very old rose amateur in France for information on this point. He informs me that the species with single flowers is found in a wild state in the southern provinces; it is therefore very probable that it was called the Provence Rose from growing more abundantly in that province: it has now, however, quite a different name in France, for it is called the "Rose à Cent Feuilles," from the botanical name, *Rosa centifolia*, or Hundred-leaved Rose. I must here confess that, when I was a young rose-fancier, this name often misled me, as I was very apt to think that it referred to the Scotch and other small and thickly-leaved roses, not for a moment supposing that the term was applied to the petals or flower-leaves.

Hybrid roses, between this and *Rosa gallica*, are called Provence Roses by the French amateurs of the present day. Our Provence, or Cabbage, Rose is exceedingly varied in the form and disposition of its petals. In the following paragraphs I have confined myself to a description of those only that partake largely of the character of the common Cabbage or Provence Rose, and that are now (1846) worthy of cultivation; the latter name, I find, is not used by some recent writers in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, and elsewhere they write

“Provins,” the name applied in France, as I have said in another place, to the *Rosa gallica*, a semi-double variety of which is cultivated largely in the environs of Provins, a small market-town sixty-six miles to the east of Paris, on the road to Nancy. By early writers on gardening our rose is called *Rosa Provincialis*, or the Provence Rose: no one seems to know why it was thus named, its origin being entirely lost; let us therefore assume that we owe it to the Provincial poets, the gay troubadours, who with chivalric liberality gave us their songs and their roses; and let us not lose its beautiful poetic name: it is indeed worthy of it.

The Crested Provence, Crested Moss, or *Rosa cristata*, for it is known by these three names, is said to have been discovered growing from the crevice of a wall at Friburg in Switzerland. No rose can be more singular and beautiful: the buds before expansion are so clasped by its fringed sepals, that they present a most unique and elegant appearance totally unlike any other rose.

When the flower is fully expanded this peculiar beauty vanishes, and it has merely the appearance of a superior variety of the Provence Rose. It should here be mentioned that, if grown in a poor soil, its buds often lose their crest, and come plain like those of the latter. As a standard, this rose is very graceful, its large flowers and buds drooping from their weight.

De Nancy is a very desirable and pretty bril-

liant coloured rose, at least brilliant as compared with others in this group; its colour is bright rose approaching to carmine. Rachel is simply a fine double rose, larger than the common Provence, and of a more vigorous habit. Sylvain is one of the most desirable of this family; its flowers are very double, finely shaped, and of the most brilliant carmine, so that when planted in a group they are always conspicuous; its habit is dwarf, and it does not form a good standard; not so however with our next. Triomphe d'Abbeville, one of the most vigorous-growing roses known, which, with its very large bell-shaped, but not very double flowers, of a light vivid crimson, forms as a standard a noble ornament to the lawn or terrace.

The Celery-leaved Rose, or *Rosa apiifolia*, is a curious rose, unlike any other: its leaves are, perhaps, as much like imperfectly curled parsley as celery. The curled Provence is as beautiful as curious, having fine globular-shaped flowers, with petals waved in a very peculiar manner. Duchesne is a Provence Rose, a little hybridised, with very large, finely-shaped, and double flowers. The Dutch, or Large Provence, is exactly like the Old Cabbage Rose, and equally fragrant, but very much larger: this is a fine rose for forcing. Grande Agathe, also known as the Lücken Provence, is indeed a grand rose, remarkably double, and finely formed. Its flowers are of the palest flesh-colour: like some others of the true Provence

Roses, its clusters of bloom are too heavy and pendulous to be seen with effect on very dwarf plants. The Monstrous Provence, Cabbage-leaved, or *Centifolia bullata*, has that large and curious inflated foliage, which we have no expressive name for, but which the French call "bullée:" it is a vigorous-growing plant, with flowers like the Old Provence. *La Reine de Provence* really deserves to be the queen of this division. Its large and finely-shaped globular flowers have a good effect when suspended from a standard: these are of a pale lilac rose-colour, distinct and beautiful. The Scarlet Provence is an old variety, one of those misnomers that in flowers so often lead to disappointment: it was probably the first Provence Rose that made an approach to scarlet; but the faint carmine of its flowers is very far removed from that rare colour among roses. The Spotted Provence is a rose of great beauty, with large globular flowers of the deepest rose-colour, delicately spotted. This fine rose has large leaves, and makes upright shoots of great luxuriance and vigour.

The Unique Provence is a genuine English rose, which was found by Mr. Grimwood*, then of

* Mr. Grimwood, when on his annual business journey in 1777, perceived a beautiful white rose growing in the garden of Mr. Richmond, a baker, living near Needham Market, Suffolk: on inquiry, he found that it had been planted there by a carpenter, who had found it growing near, or in a hedge a short

the Kensington Nursery, in some cottage-garden, growing among plants of the common Cabbage Rose. This variety was at first much esteemed, and plants of it were sold at very high prices. Most probably this was not a seedling from the Old Cabbage Rose, as that is too double to bear seed in this country, but what is called by florists a sporting* branch or sucker. In describing this and the next division I shall have occasion to notice more of these spontaneous deviations. The Striped Unique is one; for this was not raised from seed, but, a flowering branch of the Unique having produced striped flowers, plants were budded from it, and the variety was "fixed," as the French florists term it. However, this is certainly *not fixed*; for it is a most inconstant rose, in some soils producing flowers beautifully striped, in others entirely red, and in the soil of this nursery most frequently pure white. In Sussex it has

distance from, the house of a Dutch merchant, which he had been repairing. Mr. G. asked for a branch, but obtained the entire plant, which Mr. Richmond willingly gave him. On his next journey, the following year, Mr. Grimwood made him a present of a handsome silver cup, on which was engraved a figure of the rose; this kind remembrance Mr. Richmond most carefully preserved till his death. — *Roses*, by H. C. Andrews, London, 1805. 4to.

* A term used to denote any portion of a plant departing from the character the entire plant should sustain. Thus, one stem of a carnation will often produce plain-coloured flowers, while the remainder of the plant has striped flowers: it is then said "to sport."

bloomed finely in its variegated character. The Wellington Provence is one of the largest of this division; its flowers are of a beautiful deep rose, double, but not quite so much so as those of the Dutch Provence. This forms a splendid standard. Wilberforce is a new variety, and very splendid. This is slightly hybridised with some dark variety of *Rosa gallica*, which has greatly added to its beauty, as it produces flowers approaching to dark crimson, a rare colour among Provence Roses.

Since the publication of the preceding editions but few additions have been made to this family. In Appendix, List No. 2. I have given the names of a few new varieties, among which the Superb Striped Unique may be mentioned, as being very beautiful and constant in its variegation: it is of less vigorous growth than the common Striped Unique; its leaves are nearly round and deeply serrated: this is not the variety mentioned as being grown in Sussex, but a French variety, which was found among others, and propagated on account of its distinct character; the same rose appears to have bloomed at Grimstone Park, Yorkshire, in great perfection.

There are but two ways in which Provence Roses can be employed as ornaments to the flower-garden, — as standards for the lawn, and as dwarfs for beds. Standards of some of the varieties, if grown on a strong clayey soil, form fine objects of ornament, as their large globular

flowers are so gracefully pendent. In this description of soil also, if grown as dwarfs, they will not flourish unless they are worked on the Dog Rose; but in light sandy soils it will be advisable to cultivate them on their own roots. The freedom with which they grow in the light sandy soils of Surrey, points out this method of culture on such soils as the most eligible. In pruning, they require a free use of the knife: every shoot should be shortened to three or four buds. If not pruned in this severe manner, the plants soon become straggling and unsightly. In poor soils, they should have annually, in November, a dressing of rotten manure on the surface of the bed, to be washed in by the rains of winter.

To raise Provence Roses from seed, for which more full directions are given when treating of Moss Roses, in p. 23., the Wellington should be planted with, and fertilised by, the single Crimson Moss, and Triomphe d'Abbeville with the Luxembourg Moss; if seed can be procured from either of these varieties, thus fertilised, some fine crimson, and, what is also very desirable, pure Provence Roses may be raised. As the characters of the true Provence Rose are so desirable, the object ought to be to endeavour to obtain deep crimson varieties, with all the pleasing qualities and perfume of the original. Wilberforce, planted with the single Crimson Moss, might possibly produce seed; but this variety is a hybrid, and, like many

other hybrid roses, it does not bear seed so freely as those that are pure: but I shall have occasion to notice many exceptions to this, in giving instructions for raising new roses from seed: these instructions and hints, with the names of the best seed-bearing roses, will be given at the end of each article, and they will, I hope, form a valuable addition to this work.

THE MOSS ROSE.

(*ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.*)

Rosier Mousseux.

The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose, is most probably an accidental sport or seminal variety of the common Provence Rose, as the Old Double Moss Rose, which was introduced to this country from Holland in 1596, is the only one mentioned by our early writers on gardening. If it had any claims to be ranked as a botanical species*, the single-flowering Moss Rose would have been the first known and described; but the Single Moss, as compared with the Double, is a new variety.

* Miller says, with a most remarkable simplicity, that he thinks it must be a distinct species, as it is so much more difficult of propagation than the common Provence Rose.

Some few years since a traveller in Portugal mentioned that the Moss Rose grew wild in the neighbourhood of Cintra; but, most likely, the plants were stragglers from some garden, as I have never seen this assertion properly authenticated. The origin of the Double Moss Rose, like that of the Old Double Yellow Rose (*Rosa sulphurea*) is therefore left to conjecture; for gardeners in those days did not publish to the world the result of their operations and discoveries. As regards the Moss Rose I regret this; for it would be very interesting to know how and where this general favourite originated. Probably, when first noticed, gardening was of such small consideration, that the discovery of a rose, however remarkable, would not be thought worth registering. That it is merely an accidental sport of the common Provence Rose is strengthened by the fact, that plants produced by the seed of the Moss Rose do not always show moss: perhaps not more than two plants out of three will be mossy, as I have often proved. Those that are not so are most evidently pure Provence Roses, possessing all their characters. To show, also, the singular propensity of the varieties of *Rosa centifolia* to vary, I may here mention that the common Moss Rose often produces shoots entirely destitute of moss. In the summer of 1836 I also observed a luxuriant branch of the Crimson, or Damask, which is generally more mossy than the Old Moss

Rose, having a remarkable appearance. On examination I found it nearly smooth. The next season it had entirely lost its moss, and had produced semi-double flowers, the exact resemblance of the Scarlet Provence. The White moss is another instance of this singular quality, for that originated from a sporting branch; the Mossey de Meaux is also a curious deviation, the history of which will be given in the descriptive enumeration following; the Crested Moss, or Provence, is another case in point. It seems, therefore, very feasible that the Provence Rose, from being cultivated in Italy through so many ages, produced from seed, or more probably from a sporting branch, the Double Moss Rose, that is, a double Cabbage or Provence Rose, covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss; this branch or plant was propagated, and the variety handed down to us, perhaps, as much admired in the present day as when first discovered. These Roses always have been, and I hope always will be, favourites: for what can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose, with its pure rose-colour, peeping through that beautiful and unique envelope?

The first in the catalogue is the Asepala, or *Rosa muscosa asepala*; a new variety, something like the Provence *Dianthæflora*, curious, sometimes very pretty. The Blush Moss is a most beautiful variety of the colour of that well-known

rose, the Celestial, — so exactly intermediate between the White Moss and the common, that it is quite necessary in a collection. The Crimson or Damask Moss, sometimes called the Tinwell Moss, was originated in the garden of a clergyman at Tinwell in Rutlandshire; from thence sent to Mr. Lee of Hammersmith. As it was one of the first deep-coloured Moss Roses, it was much esteemed, and plants of it were sold at a high price. This is a more luxuriant grower than the Old Moss; its branches, leaves, and buds are also more mossy. It is an excellent rose for beds; for, if its shoots are pegged to the ground with small hooks, the surface is soon covered with its luxuriant foliage and flowers. For this purpose it is better on its own roots, as worked plants so treated would throw up too many suckers. The French Crimson Moss is deeper in colour, and much more double than the preceding, not such a luxuriant grower, but one of the best Moss Roses we have. Mousseuse de Veillard has not yet bloomed here in perfection. In colour it does not differ from the common moss; but it seems more dwarf and delicate in its habit, and more abundantly mossed. E'clatante is a Moss Rose quite worthy of notice; for it is so vigorous in its growth, that it soon forms a fine tree; its colour is also remarkably bright.

Moussue Partout is indeed all over moss; for its leaves, branches, and buds are thickly covered.

The flowers of this singular variety are much like the common Moss Rose. The Miniature Moss is one which I originated from seed in my endeavours to raise a superior dark variety from the Single Moss Rose. Its flowers are small, of a bright pink, and pretty, though only semi-double. The Prolific Moss is not the Prolifère of the French, but a dwarf variety of the common Moss, and a most abundant bloomer. This is known by the French florists as the Minor Moss: it is a most excellent variety to keep in pots for forcing. Prolifère, or Mousseuse Prolifère, is an old variety from France, producing very large flowers, which do not open well in wet weather; but in dry hot seasons this is a fine rose. The Pompone Moss, or Mossy de Meaux, has for some years been a great favourite. This rose was found by Mr. Sweet of the Bristol Nursery, at a garden at Taunton, Somersetshire, in 1814. He obtained possession of the plant for five pounds; and afterwards distributed the young plants at one guinea each. It was most probably an accidental sport from the Old Rose de Meaux, and not from seed, as that rose is too double to bear seed, in this country. This is one of the prettiest of roses, and one of the first to make its appearance in June, gladdening us with its early clusters of small and finely-shaped flowers. It is not well adapted for a standard; for, when grafted or budded, it is but a short-lived plant, at least in the generality of

soils; on its own roots, in light rich soils, it may be grown in great perfection. The Perpetual White Moss is a Damask Rose: it is pretty only in bud; for, when expanded, the flower is ill-shaped. This made a great noise in the rose world when it first appeared; but its reputation for beauty was much over-rated. However, if grown luxuriantly, it produces immense clusters of buds, which have a very elegant and unique appearance. This rose is a proof, often occurring, that florists are apt to designate a plant by some name descriptive of *what they wish it to be, rather than of what it is*. The Perpetual Moss is *not perpetual*; but, like the Old Monthly Damask Rose, in moist autumns and in rich soils it sometimes puts forth flowering branches. The Luxembourg Moss, or "Ferrugineuse," has been raised from seed, within these few years, in the Luxembourg Gardens. It is evidently much tinged with the dark colouring of some variety of *Rosa gallica*, and *approaches* to that grand desideratum, a dark crimson Moss Rose. This is most certainly a superb variety, of great luxuriance of growth, forming a fine standard: it will probably be the parent of a dark Moss Rose still more splendid, as it bears seed freely. The Mottled Moss is the Mousseuse Prolifère, a large globular rose with petals that are crisp or curdled before its flowers open: this gave rise to its name of Mottled Moss. This rose does not open well

in wet seasons, but is often very beautiful, and forms a fine standard.

The Scarlet Moss the Mousseuse de la Flèche of the French, from being originated at the town of La Flèche, is a pretty brilliant rose with flowers nearly as small as the Pompone Moss, but not so double. River's Single Moss is inclined to be semi-double. This is a remarkably luxuriant grower, as is the Single Crimson Moss, a seedling which bloomed for the first time in the season of 1836; a rose quite worth notice, for its colour is beautiful; and as it is a true Moss rose, and bears seed abundantly, it will, I hope, be the parent of some first-rate varieties. The White Bath or Clifton Moss is a favourite and beautiful Rose: this owes its origin to a sporting branch of the common Moss, which was found in a garden at Clifton, near Bristol, about thirty years since, from whence it was distributed. The old White Moss is, perhaps, a French variety, as the French cultivators, when speaking of the Clifton Moss, call it Mousseuse Blanche Anglaise; and the Old White Moss, M. Blanche Ancienne. This has not so much moss as the Clifton, and is not pure white, but inclining to a pale flesh-colour: it is also much more delicate in habit.

To the Moss Roses described in the preceding pages may now be added Lancel; so named from its originator, which has the merit of producing the most beautiful of flower-buds. The moss with

which they are enveloped is long and abundant, and of the most lively green; its flowers, when expanded, are of a deep reddish rose, rather irregular in shape: it is in its buds that this rose is interesting. *Mousseuse de Metz* proves to be a very pretty bright carmine Moss Rose, with flowers double and finely shaped; in short, a rose quite worthy of cultivation.

The *Scarlet Pompone*, *Pompone écarlate*, or *Mousseuse Picciola*, is a new variety, something like *Mousseuse de la Flèche* in character, but more dwarf, with flowers much smaller, and nearly or quite double; it is a very pretty bright carmine rose, and will probably prove one of the prettiest of our dwarf Moss Roses.

A new striped Moss Rose, *Mousseuse Panachée pleine*, was received two years since from France; this has proved a much prettier rose than I at one time thought it to be; its flowers are pale flesh striped with pink, and generally constantly so; sometimes half the flowers will be white, and the remaining petals of a bright rose colour.

Several moss roses have been lately introduced, most of them emanating from the *Luxembourg Moss*. I will take them in their alphabetical order, and begin with *à Feuilles Pourpres*, so named from its leaves being of a dark red in spring. This is a pretty, brilliant carmine rose, with flowers rather small, and will probably, when its character is more developed, prove to be

worthy a place in a good collection. Alice Leroy, recently raised at Angers, that most favourable of all climates for raising roses from seed, is of a robust habit, giving full-sized double flowers, rather a deep rose tinged with lilac.

Anemoné is a very distinct variety, with shoots very slender and graceful; flowers bright and pink, petals incurved, much like those of some double anemonies. Celina is, however, one of the very best dark crimson moss roses we yet possess: its foliage has a peculiarly dark glossy-green tint, quite distinct; its flowers are large and double, but not quite full to the centre; colour very brilliant but deep crimson, in some seasons slightly tinged with purple: this will most probably supersede the Luxembourg Moss, which, only a few years since, was our only deep-coloured moss rose. Its habit is not quite so robust as that of the latter, which in some soils is almost too much so, making here shoots six feet in length in growing seasons. The Crimson Pomponé, or Oscar Foulard, raised from seed by M. Foulard of Le Mans, is small, with flowers quite double; colour, red, tinged with purple: a pretty and distinct rose. Hélène Mauget, and Hortensia, are new roses, from that prolific parent the Luxembourg: they are pretty, but not enough distinct to be recommended: to the collector only they will prove interesting. Louise Colet is a remarkable and distinct variety, not so much in

the colour of its flowers as in its curious leafy sepals, giving the flower a pretty and singular character. Malvina, raised by the same cultivator at Angers, is really a good double rose; the whole plant distinct in character; flowers full sized, and very double, of a bright rose-colour slightly tinged with lilac. Pompone Feu is a dwarf variety, with peculiar brilliant pink flowers, not quite double: this is a pretty dwarf rose, and should be planted with the other Pompone moss roses. Princess Royal was raised here from seed by crossing that old variety Mousseuse ponctuée with the Tuscany Rose. This would indeed be the most splendid of moss roses if its flowers were quite double; they are not so, but still more than semi-double, and the number of its petals seems to increase annually, as in the Single Crimson Moss, which, from being quite single, is now semi-double. Princess Royal is, if possible, still more robust in its habit than the Luxembourg; it makes shoots five to seven feet in one season; its leaves and shoots in spring are of a deep red; it gives a profusion of flowers, which are of a very deep crimson purple, mottled with bright red; when in bud, or half expanded, they are very beautiful. As this rose bears seed freely, it will most probably be the parent of some unique varieties. We have now also what was at one time thought to be impossible, viz. the Old Rose Unique mossed: this is called Moss Unique de

Provence. I cannot learn its origin; if from seed or otherwise; but am inclined to think it is a sport from our old favourite, the Unique Rose: its habit is exactly similar, and equally robust; its flowers of the same pure white, and blooming in the same magnificent clusters. This beautiful white rose offers a fine contrast to Celina, and equally deserves a place in every garden.

We have now (1846), in addition to the foregoing, a Perpetual Red Moss, decidedly an acquisition; in colour it is deep rose; with cupped and nicely shaped flowers, every shoot terminating in a cluster as in the Crimson Perpetual Rose, and these, when the plant is sufficiently vigorous, are produced in the autumn; it is, however, to be regretted, that its habit is delicate; this I attribute to its having been hitherto budded on the Dog Rose. I am sanguine enough to anticipate, that by using the *Rosa Maneltii* in the Bemsault stock, this very interesting rose may be made much more hardy and vigorous. We have yet much to learn in adapting roses to the kind of stock most congenial to their habits, in noticing varieties that are called delicate growers and difficult to cultivate. I shall point out such as require different stocks to those of the Dog Rose, now used for all roses indiscriminately.

Catherine de Wurtemberg is a new blush moss rose, giving its large globular flowers in clusters; it requires a dry season to perfect its flowers,

which, in wet weather, often refuse to open; its fine rugose foliage and robust habit make it very interesting. In Comtesse de Murinais we have a new and most vigorous growing white moss rose, a most remarkable variety, evidently resulting from a cross with the Damask Rose, of which it largely partakes in its foliage and general habit; this is so robust that last season my young plants made shoots more than six feet in length, of the thickness of a stout riding cane. Its flower buds are well mossed, but its flowers are not very double; they are large, very slightly tinged with blush when they first open, and soon change to pure white. I attach much value to this rose, for I anticipate that, by crossing it with the Perpetual White Moss, seed may be easily obtained, which will, I trust, in the course of time, give us some autumnal blooming white moss roses.

Lansezeur is a new brilliant crimson rose distinctly veined with deep purple, flowers not fully double. This is desirable as a seed-bearing variety, which will probably give us some variegated moss roses. Moussue Presque Partout is a very pretty brilliant rose-coloured rose, its leaves and branches nearly covered with moss, but not having that blighted appearance peculiar to its congener Moussue Partout. In the new variety Princesse Adelaide, raised from seed by M. Laffay, we have a proof of the effect of hybridising roses, for this is most evidently and distinctly a hybrid

bombose rose, with its flower-buds rather abundantly covered with moss; in fact, a hybrid moss rose of a new race; its habit is remarkably vigorous, foliage very large and beautiful, flowers well shaped, and in general they open freely; their colour in dry weather is a very lively pink, in cloudy moist weather a bright rose. This new and interesting variety will form a fine pillar rose, as it will in rich soils make shoots from six to eight feet long in one season, consequently there cannot be a finer object for a column; another step, and we should have had in this a Mossy Bourbon Rose, blooming in autumn. Alas, in hybridising roses it is "le *dernier* pas qui coute," and not "le *premier*." Thus one more remove from the moss rose, and a nearer approach to the Bourbon, would have probably given us merely a mediocre Bourbon Rose, with some very faint signs of its mossy parentage. Delphine is a new rose, of the same origin; it is, however, inferior to the preceding; its flowers are small, and of a bright rose colour; a pretty, but not a superior rose.

Renoncule Pourpre is one of those new and brilliant coloured moss roses grouping well with Hortensia, à Feuilles Pourpres, Anemoné, Lansezeur; its flowers are very double, and neatly shaped. Etna is quite a new introduction; flowers double, of a good shape; colour fiery crimson or "pourpre feu;" still the term fiery scarcely expresses this colour, which is very striking in some roses at a

great distance: thus that well known and justly admired hybrid China rose, Chénédolé, is of a fiery crimson; for it glows with warmth of colour even at a distance of thirty or more yards.

Moss Roses, when grown on their own roots, require a light and rich soil: in such soils they form fine masses of beauty in beds on lawns. The varieties best adapted to this purpose are the Common Moss, the Prolific, the Luxembourg, the Crimson, and the Pompone. Plants of these are procurable at a moderate price, and by pegging down their shoots with hooked sticks the surface of the bed will be covered with a mass of foliage and flowers: to have a succession of flowers on the same bed, half of the shoots may be shortened in October, the remainder the beginning of May, pruning closely as recommended for the Provence Roses. By this method, the blooming season may be prolonged from a fortnight to three weeks. They should have an abundant annual dressing and manure on the surface in November, and the bed lightly stirred with the fork in February. In cold and clayey soils they in general succeed much better worked on the Dog Rose, forming beautiful standards. I have ascertained that they establish themselves much better on short stems, from two or three feet in height, than on taller stems. If short, the stem increases in bulk progressively with the head, and the plants will then live and flourish a great many years.

To raise Moss Roses from seed is a most interesting employment for the genuine rose amateur ; such a pleasing field is open, and so much may yet be done. The following directions will, I hope, assist those who have leisure, perseverance, and love for this charming flower. A plant of the Luxembourg Moss* and one of the Single Crimson Moss should be planted against a south wall, close to each other, so that their branches may be mingled. In bright calm sunny mornings in June, about ten o'clock, those flowers that are expanded should be examined by pressing the fingers on the anthers ; it will then be found if the pollen is abundant ; if so, a flower of the former should be shaken over the latter ; or, what perhaps is better, its flower-stalks should be fastened to the wall, so that the flower will be kept in an erect position. Then cut a flower of the Luxembourg Moss, strip off its petals with a sharp pair of scissors, and place the anthers firmly but gently upon a flower of the Single Crimson, so that the anthers of each are entangled : they will keep it in its position : a stiff breeze will then scarcely remove it. The fertilising will take place without further trouble, and a fine hip full of seed will be the result. To obtain seed from the Luxembourg Moss, I need scarcely say that this operation must be reversed. A wall is not always necessary to ripen

* The Princess Royal and Celina Moss are also excellent seed-bearing varieties, and may be planted as above.

seed; for in dry soils, and airy exposed situations, the above Moss Roses bear seed in tolerable abundance. The treatment of the hips, sowing the seed, and the management of the young plants, as applicable to all, is given at the end of the First Part.

THE FRENCH ROSE.

(ROSA GALLICA.)

Rosier de Provins.

The French Rose (*Rosa gallica* of botanists) is an inhabitant of the continent of Europe, growing abundantly in the hedges of France and Italy. In the "Floræ Romanæ" of Sebastiani, published at Rome in 1818, this rose, *Rosa sempervirens*, and *Rosa canina*, are said to be the only roses growing naturally in the Papal States. It was one of the earliest roses introduced to our gardens, and is supposed by some to be the *Rosa Millesiana* of Pliny, so named from its growing abundantly near Miletus in Asia Minor: it has also historical claims of much interest, for the semi-double bright red rose grown in Surrey for the London druggists, and still cultivated extensively in the environs of Provins, to make their celebrated conserve of roses, is, according to

a French author *, the red rose, the ancient badge of the House of Lancaster. " Somewhere about the year 1277, a son of the King of England, Count Egmond, who had taken the title of Comte de Champagne, was sent by the King of France to Provins, with troops to avenge the murder of the mayor of the city, who had been assassinated in some tumult. He remained at Provins for a considerable period, and on his return to England he took for his device the red rose of Provins, which Thibaut Comte de Brie had brought from Syria, on his return from a crusade some years before." The white rose of the House of York was probably our very old semi-double variety of *Rosa alba*.

Our Provins rose is associated with recollections of the unfortunate House of Bourbon; for when Marie Antoinette came to France in 1770 to espouse Louis XVI., she passed through Nancy, a city about 160 miles to the south-east of Provins, the inhabitants of which presented her with a bed strewed with leaves of the Provins Rose. Alas! her bed was twenty years afterwards more abundantly strewed with thorns by the inhabitants of Paris. Charles X. also, on arriving at Provins on his return from the camp at Luneville, Sept. 21st, 1828, was received in state by the authorities, who deputed twelve young

* L'Ancien Provins, par Opoix.

ladies to present him with the flowers and conserves of roses.

The inhabitants boast, that no other roses, even when the same variety is employed, make conserve equal to those grown in the environs of their town; they assert, that towards the end of the seventeenth century, it was sold in India for its weight in gold. 1596 is given by botanists as the date of its introduction; and, owing to its bearing seed freely, it has been the parent of an immense number of varieties, many of the earlier sorts being more remarkable for their expressive French appellations than for any great dissimilarity in their habits or colours. All the roses of this group are remarkable for their compact and upright growth; many for the multiplicity of their petals, and tendency to produce variegated flowers. Some of these spotted and striped roses are very singular and beautiful. The formation of the flower, in many of the superior modern varieties of *Rosa gallica*, is very regular; so that most probably this family will ultimately be the favourite of those florists who show roses for prizes in the manner that dahlias are now exhibited; that is, as full-blown flowers, one flower on a stem; for they bear carriage better, when fully expanded, than any other roses. In France, this is called the "Provins Rose;" and some varieties of it are classed in a separate division, as "Agathe Roses." These have curled foliage,

and pale-coloured, compact flowers, remarkable for their crowded petals. That very old striped rose, sometimes improperly called the "York and Lancaster" Rose, seems to have been one of the first variations of *Rosa gallica*, as it is mentioned by most of our early writers on gardening. This is properly "*Rosa mundi*:" the true York and Lancaster Rose is a Damask Rose.

To describe a selection of these roses is no easy task, as the *plants* differ so little in their habits; and their flowers, though very dissimilar in appearance, yet offer so few prominent descriptive characteristics. In the following pages I have selected a few for description, both of new and old varieties, all of which are superior flowers, and in this category, Boula de Nanteuil, more properly Comte Boula de Nanteuil, may be taken as a standard of excellence; its very large crimson purple flowers, regularly cupped, and yet fully and perfectly double, are, and always will be, admired by the amateur. D'Aguesseau is also a superb rose; its colour, much more striking than that of the above, is of a brilliant crimson, form very regular, petals abundant, and not too much crowded. Chaste Susanne is a very remarkable variety, of the most vigorous and robust habit, departing in some measure from the usual compact growth of the varieties of this family; its flowers are very large, of a fine blush colour, and very double and perfect. Cyntie is now a old

variety, remarkable for its large erect clusters of flowers, which are pale rose, very double, and regularly shaped. General Bertrand, known also as Marjolin, is a large and finely shaped rose, of that peculiar slaty purple colour, not in general agreeable to the rose amateur, but still very remarkable, and on that account desirable. Grandissima, in some catalogues described under the name of Louis Philippe, is a most superb rose, colour brilliant crimson, shape cupped and first rate; but very few roses surpass this fine variety. Jeanne de Laval is a new rose of much beauty, colour a fine brilliant pink, petals thick and well placed, shape perfectly cupped. La Jeune Reine is also a new rose, in colour more of a bright rose than the pink of the preceding; in shape it is most perfect and beautiful.

Oracle du Siècle, now an old variety, is a most charming rose, perfect in form, and rich and beautiful in its fine crimson colouring. Pharenius, with flowers of a rosy red, cupped, and of the most perfect shape, fully deserves a place among the élite of this family. Sanchette is a new rose with full-sized cupped flowers, of a deep pink, shape perfect, and altogether an admirable rose. Schismaker would almost lead us to suppose that that grand desideratum, a blue rose, will yet be obtained by cultivators: this rose is in colour deep slaty purple, flowers very large, and not quite so double as some of the above.

Telemaque is a new and very superb variety, flowers large and finely shaped, colour brilliant and beautiful; perhaps rosy red, or pink, will convey some idea of its peculiar tints; in habit it is very robust, and altogether a magnificent rose. Teolinde is equal to the foregoing in every respect, but differs a little in colour, which is deep yet bright rose. In beautiful contrast as regards colour, but of the same vigorous habit, is Triomphe de Jaussens; colour brilliant crimson, shape perfection; when its large and very double flowers first expand, the outer row of petals, as in Kean and Boula de Nanteuil, forms a regular and beautiful cup; it is in truth a magnificent variety. Bandeau Nuptial is a new rose of the most elegant cupped form, and of the most delicate blush, tinted with rose in the centre. Nelly is also one of those pale blush roses, well deserving a place in every collection; in habit it is very robust and vigorous, and as a new rose of much excellence, Ohl may be mentioned; colour light yet vivid crimson, and very double, large, and finely shaped; cupped when it first opens, afterwards compact, as is the case with many varieties in this group. As a very fine dark crimson rose, Washington will not disappoint the amateur; in shape it is finely cupped and quite perfect. Louis Fouquier is a bright red rose of great beauty, in colour and habit, which is dwarf, almost unique. La Circassienne, if the name conveys, as it ought to do, an

idea of beauty, will most assuredly not disappoint ; its flowers are of a deep rose, most regularly and beautifully cupped ; it is one of the most desirable varieties in this family. Didon colour rose, with the centre of the flower deep red, is a beautiful and distinct variety. A very old favourite must not be forgotten,—Bizarre Marbré or Cecile Boireau : this is really a beautiful and desirable rose, very double, large, finely shaped, and in colour generally bright rose marbled with blush ; sometimes, however, its flowers are merely of a bright rose, but always beautiful ; it is a first-rate show rose.*

Antonine d'Ormois is a fine free-growing variety, with flowers large, of the most perfect shape ; colour a delicate blush. Columella is also a rose deserving a high eulogium. Generally its flowers are of a bright pink, beautifully shaded on their margins with blush ; occasionally it produces self-coloured flowers, but is always a first-rate and remarkably distinct variety. Kean is now become a well-known rose, remarkable for its constancy, for it is *always* beautiful ; in size it is first-rate, in shape quite perfection ; colour bright reddish crimson, in some seasons approaching to scarlet. Latour d'Auvergne is another of these most perfect roses, worthy of a place in every rose-garden ;

* This term is applied to those varieties that produce very double and perfect flowers, fit to be exhibited singly, as dabliss are.

colour deep crimson, habit most robust and vigorous. Letitia, of a beautiful veined deep rose-colour, is equally valuable as a show rose, for in all seasons it is invariably perfect in shape. This so exactly resembles the Hybrid Provence, *La Volupté*, in its flowers, although slightly differing in habit, that I have ceased to insert the latter in my catalogue. *Shakspeare* is a fine shaded rose; in most seasons this beautiful variety shows a brilliant red centre, having a charming effect. *Schönbrunn*, a brilliant crimson rose, is quite perfect in shape, and most constant and beautiful. There are yet many other self-coloured roses in this family, of equal beauty, but of which it is impossible to give descriptions without a sameness which would be tedious to the reader. In the Catalogue of 1845 accurate descriptions are given, which, though brief, are correct.

I have now to notice a few varieties of this family entirely different to the foregoing, and lacking that fulness of petal, and perfection of shape, generally so much admired; these are desirable only for the extreme brilliancy of their glowing colours, which are really dazzling; they should always be planted in a group, as they do not mix well with the large and very double varieties. *Brilliant*, a new variety, *Cerise Superbe*, *Feu Brilliante*, *Rouge Eblouissante*, (this is known also as *Assemblage des Beautés*,) *Eblouissante de Laqueue* and *Vesta*, the latter one of

our oldest varieties, are the names of these vivid fiery scarlet roses; of these *Cerise Superbe* and *Rouge Eblouissante* are the most double; the others are but little more than semi-double; they are all, however, desirable, and should by all means have a small bed allotted to them in the rose garden.

Variegated roses form an interesting section of this family. To that very old semi-double striped rose, growing almost wild in some gardens, and figured in "*Les Roses par Redouté*," under the name of *Rosa Gallica Versicolor*, and known in this country as *Rosa Mundi**, we owe all our striped roses of this family. Our *Village Maid* or *La Villageoise*, now an old variety, was one of the earliest proceeds from the above; this is now a well-known and in some seasons very beautiful striped rose. The *New Village Maid* or *Panaché Pleine*, with flowers more double but not so large as the preceding, was the second remove, and recently a variety deserving of especial notice has been introduced; this is *Œillet Parfait*, a rose raised in the West of France, and given out to the world before its qualities were appreciated. It is a hybrid between the *Damask* and the *French* rose, so exactly like a carnation in its beautifully-striped flowers as scarcely to be distinguished from one: its ground colour is pale blush, striped

* How this name came to be attached, I am at a loss to conjecture. Redouté says, "*Les Anglais l'ont appelée Rosemonde du nom de la belle et spirituelle maîtresse de Henri II.*"

distinctly with dark red and crimson, no other variegated rose approaching it in beauty. One or two pretty varieties of *Rosa tricolor* have lately been originated. *Tricolor d'Orléans* is the most distinct of these: its flowers are of a peculiar vivid, shaded red, striped with white. A very pretty marbled rose, called *Modeste Guérin*, is also worthy of notice, as some of its petals are of a bright rose-colour, others nearly white. *La-voisier*, a new rose, is remarkable for having its leaves variegated, and flowers spotted: this is a very double rose. *Eulalie le Brun* is a new introduction, with a ground-colour of pale pink, striped with white: a delicate pretty rose. *Mécène*, also new, with its ground-colour of pale flesh, striped with pink, is a pretty variety.

Perle des Panachées, a very recent introduction, with full-sized flowers, of a pure white striped with lilac and red, is an acquisition. *Cœillet Flamand*, white, striped with red, will be found worthy a place in a group of these carnation-like roses. *Lee's Carnation*, raised by Mr. Lee, of Hammer-smith, has a crimson purple ground striped with pale red; it is unfortunately a most delicate grower. *Cuvier* is a deep red rose spotted with pale flesh; and *Donna Sol*, a remarkably brilliant red rose, spotted with the same colour as *Cuvier*, is a very pretty and distinct variety.

Most of the varieties of *Rosa gallica* are robust and hardy, and flourish equally as bushes on their own roots, grafted or budded on short stems, or as

standards; but they cannot be recommended for tall standards, as their growth is too compact to be graceful. To grow them fine for exhibition as single blooms or "show-roses," the clusters of buds should be thinned early in June, taking at least two-thirds from each; manure should also be laid round their stems on the surface, and manured water given to them plentifully in dry weather. With this description of culture, these roses will much surpass any thing we have yet seen in this country. To prolong their season of blooming, two plants of each variety should be planted; one plant to be pruned in October, and the other in May. These will be found to give a regular succession of flowers. In winter pruning, shorten the strong shoots to within six or eight buds of the bottom; those that are weak cut down to two or three buds.

To raise self-coloured French roses from seed, they should be planted in a warm, dry border, sloping to the south, in an open, airy situation. The shade of trees is very pernicious to seed-bearing roses; and, in planting roses for the purpose of bearing seed, it must be borne in mind that it will give great facility to their management if the plants are planted in pairs, close to each other; accident will then often do as much as art in fertilising them; thus the Woodpigeon Rose* may be

* Some of the roses recommended for seed-bearing are old varieties, which may be procured from any rose nursery.

planted with and fertilised by the Tuscan, with *Assemblage des Beautés*, *Vesta* with *Feu Brillante*, *Jean Bart* with *Princess Victoria*, *Superb Tuscan* with *Leopold*, *La Majestueuse* also with the latter. All these roses bear seed, often without being fertilised, but the crop is almost certain if that operation is performed; and the above unions are likely to produce roses of decided colours and first-rate qualities.

To raise variegated roses the following, which also bear seed freely, should be selected and planted as before directed:—*Aglæ Adanson* with *Donna Sol*, the *Village Maid* with *Duc d'Orléans*, *Tricolor* and *Tricolor Pompon* also with the *Village Maid*. This last union would probably produce some pretty striped roses.

Berlèse may also be planted with *Seguier*, *Duc d'Orléans* with *André Thouin*, and the *Leopard Rose* with *Anacreon*: these would most likely give pretty spotted roses. *Picotée* might be fertilised with the *Village Maid*, and, if seed could be procured, some fine varieties must be the result; but the central small petals should be removed with a pair of tweezers from the former rose, when its flowers are half expanded, as they are too much crowded to allow it to bear seed. Clear white and crimson striped roses are yet desiderata, as those we possess are inconstant. The *Tricolor Rose* fertilised with *Globe Hip*, which abounds in pollen, will be an experiment worth trying.

The Tuscany Rose, which is a most convenient variety for imparting dark colours, as it abounds with pollen more than any cultivated rose, should be planted in every rose seminary.

THE HYBRID PROVENCE ROSE.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA HYBRIDA.)

These beautiful roses are exactly intermediate between the French and the Provence Rose, partaking, almost in an equal degree, of both parents. They have upon the long and graceful shoots of the Provence the close and more dense foliage of the French rose; and, in some of the varieties, the pale and delicate colouring of the first so enlivened by the rich and deep crimson hues of the latter. The origin of these roses may be soon attested; for, if the Single Moss, or Provence Rose, is fertilised with the farina of *Rosa gallica*, hybrid Provence roses will be produced, agreeing in every respect with the above description. Among the most superior varieties is *Blanchefleur*, of the most delicate flesh-colour, or nearly white; very distinct, and even now (1845) one of the finest roses known.

Duchesse d'Angoulême, or the Wax Rose, is an old but deservedly a favourite variety: its

colour is so delicate and its form so perfect that it must always be admired ; the habit of the plant is most luxuriant, and rather more erect than most other members of this family. Enchantress grande Henriette, or Rose Parmentier, for these, and I believe some others, are its synonymes, is an old and most beautiful variety, so double and finely-shaped that it may be considered a prize-rose of the first character.

The Globe Hip, the "Boule de Neige" of the French, was raised from seed many years since at the Hammersmith nursery. This is now much surpassed by some of our new white roses, but still it is a favourite variety. Its habit is most luxuriant ; and if it is grafted on the same stem with George the Fourth, or some other vigorous-growing dark variety, the union will have a fine effect. The Glory of France is an immense rose, of the most luxuriant habit, having a fine effect grown as a standard, but, like some other very large roses, its flowers are irregularly shaped. L'Ingénue is most undoubtedly a descendant of the Globe Hip, with flowers of the purest white, the centre of the flower inclining to yellow ; this is one of our finest white roses, and, like the Globe Hip, it is of the most luxuriant habit.

To the latter we have now to add some interesting White Roses, of which Melanie, or Melanie de Waldor, and the New Double Globe, or Boule de Neige à Fleurs pleines, are very perfect

and beautiful varieties: the latter is also called *Clarisse Jolivain*; this is an improved variety of the *Globe Hip*.

Very many beautiful roses have within the last three years been added to this class; one of the most distinct is *Christine de Pisan*, deep reddish pink, occasionally mottled; this is a very beautiful rose, and differs much in habit and flowers from all in this family. *Emerance* is also perfectly unique, and one is inclined to wonder how this peculiar colour could be gained: its flowers are most perfect in shape, and of a delicate straw colour, differing altogether from any other summer rose.

We have now another variety of very recent introduction, in colour of the same yellowish white: this is *Pauline Garcia*, a very interesting and beautiful variety; in habit it much resembles *Blanchefleur*, a well-known rose in this family, which, for perfect symmetry of shape, almost surpasses every other pale flesh-coloured rose known.

Laura, with flowers very large, of a fine rosy blush, is a first-rate and most beautiful variety, deserving of all that can be said in its praise. *Madame Huet* and *Rose Devigne* are delicate blush roses, much alike, and both beautiful; the latter has, perhaps, the larger flowers of the two, and is certainly one of the finest blush roses known; it is most luxuriant in habit, and forms a fine pillar rose. The colour of both is very similar. *Nero* is a fine deep purplish red rose, grouping

admirably with the, perhaps too many, pale roses in this family. Semilasso is also a deep-coloured and finely-shaped rose, equally worth a place in the rose-garden. Hypacia is a new variety of much beauty; flowers perfectly cupped, and of the most regular shape; colour deep pink, occasionally mottled: this is a distinct and charming rose.

Princesse Clementine proves to be one of our finest white roses, with flowers very large, perfectly double and well shaped, and not liable, like our old favourite damask rose, Madame Hardy, to come with a bud in the centre of the flower: in habit it is most robust, and well adapted to train up a column or pillar, which when covered with its snowy and large flowers may perhaps, without affectation, be called a pillar of purity.

Comte Plater is a new and unique rose, with large and very double flowers, finely shaped, of a delicate cream tinted with fawn-colour, which is placed in this family, but perhaps it has quite as many claims, like Rose Devigne and some others, to be grouped with the hybrid China roses. Like botanists, rose cultivators are often posed by the freaks of nature, who seems to delight in breaking into every artificial system, and to pay no more respect to the classification of the botanist than to that of the more humble florist.

Within the last ten years how many plants have been named and unnamed, classed and re-classed; Professor A. placing it here, and Dr. B.

placing it there. I can almost imagine Dame Nature laughing in her sleeve when our philosophers are thus puzzled. Well, so it is in a measure with roses; a variety has often equal claims to two classes. First impressions have perhaps placed it in one, and there rival amateurs should let it remain: for classification of roses, as in every department of science, although in almost every case imperfect, owing to the unbounded fertility of nature, is necessary; floriculture, as well as science, is rendered by it more interesting and attractive. "Revenons à nos roses." Among our new varieties Eugenie Dessauzais, or Duboys Dessauzais, is a charming pink rose margined with blush, a superb and beautiful variety; and Madame L'Abbey, one of the most brilliant in its bright rose colour, and beautiful and perfect in its cupped shape, deserves a place by the side of the delicate Eugenie.

La Calaisienne is a large rose of the most perfect cupped shape, colour rose, slightly tinted with lilac, in habit very robust. Panaché is a new striped rose, ground colour flesh striped with deep red, with large semi-double flowers, and a vigorous habit of growth; adapted for a pillar rose: this will probably be the parent of a race of striped pillar roses. Pomponne de Laqueue is one of the most delicately beautiful roses in this group, flowers rather below the middle size, of the most perfect shape, and each delicate blush flower tinted in its centre with pale salmon.

Theodora is a constant and pleasing rose, colour blush, form faultless ; there are possibly some other varieties nearly or quite equal to the above, which I have not named, but I feel assured that all those described are worthy of their descriptions.

Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and hardy, useful to the rose amateur, as serving to form a most delicate group of soft colours : they also make admirable standards, as the branches of most of the varieties are inclined to be spreading, diffuse, and of course graceful ; the pruning recommended for the French Rose may be applied to all of this family.

The seed-bearing roses of this family are the Globe Hip, the flowers of which should not be fertilised if pure white roses are desired. Some few years since I raised a plentiful crop of seedlings from this rose, fertilised with the Tuscany : nearly all my plants produced semi-double blush and rose-coloured flowers ; the Blush Globe was the only exception.

Blanchefleur, with L'ingenue, would possibly produce seed from which fine-shaped and delicate coloured roses might be expected. The same with the Tuscany rose would most likely originate deep rose-coloured varieties, with finely-shaped cupped flowers.

It will, I feel assured, repay the amateur if he will plant Comte Plater, Emerance, or Pauline Garcia against a south wall, and fertilise their

flowers with the pollen off *Rosa Harrisonii*, or the Persian Yellow: if seed can be procured, some novel yellow roses must be originated.

THE HYBRID CHINA ROSE.

(ROSA INDICA HYBRIDA.)

Rosier Hybride de Bengale.

The superior varieties of this fine division give a combination of all that is or can be beautiful in roses; for, not only are their flowers of the most elegant forms and colours, their foliage of extreme luxuriance, but their branches are so vigorous and graceful, that perhaps no plant presents such a mass of beauty as a finely grown hybrid China rose in full bloom. They owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and Bourbon roses, fertilised with the French, Provence, and other summer roses, and also to the latter crossed with the former; the seeds of such impregnated flowers producing hybrid China roses. These have in many cases resulted from accident, but latterly from the regular fertilising process, as mules or hybrids have been raised from well-known parents.

In England, but few varieties have been originated; as the common China rose does not in general ripen its seeds sufficiently for germination. The parents of Brown's Superb Blush, which is

an English hybrid, raised by the late Mr. Charles Brown, of Slough, one of our most scientific and persevering cultivators, cut off in the prime of life, was the old Tea-scented rose, *Rosa indica odorata*, impregnated with some hardy summer rose. Rivers's George the Fourth is also an English rose; but as this came by accident, its origin is not so well ascertained. *Rosa Blairii* is also English, and raised from the yellow China, impregnated with some variety of hardy rose. All these roses have the true characters of the family: leaves smooth, glossy, and sub-evergreen: branches long, luxuriant, and flexible. They give a long continuance of bloom, but they never put forth secondary or autumnal flowers. This is a most peculiarly distinguishing trait, and an interesting fact. Impregnate a Bourbon, China or Noisette rose, all abundant autumnal bloomers, with the farina of a French or Provence rose, and you entirely take away the tendency to autumnal blooming in their offspring. They will *grow* vigorously all the autumn, and give a *long*, but not a *secondary* series of flowers. Some of these hybrid China roses produce seed abundantly, which is rather a remarkable feature, as so few hybrid plants are fertile.

Hybrids produced from the French rose impregnated with the China rose, are not of such robust and vigorous habits as when the China rose is the female parent; but, perhaps, this is an

assertion scarcely borne out by facts, for the exceptions are numerous, and, like many other variations in roses and plants in general, seem to bid defiance to systematic rules. By some cultivators the roses of this division have been much more divided than in my catalogue, forming "Hybrid Noisettes," "Hybrid Bourbons," &c. &c.; but as these all owe their origin to the common China rose, their offspring may with justice be called Hybrid China roses. I have, however, found the Hybrid Bourbon roses distinct in their characters, and they now form a group, or division, in the catalogue.

Those that have been raised from Noisette roses have a tendency to produce their flowers in clusters; those from Bourbon roses have their leaves thick, leathery, and round, forming a most distant group; those from the Tea-scented have a delicate and grateful scent; but all have those distinguishing family traits as before given, and accordingly they group beautifully. It is a difficult task to point out the best in this division, as they are nearly all well deserving of cultivation. However, by making a few remarks, such as cannot be given in a descriptive catalogue, I may perhaps be able, in some measure, to direct the choice of amateurs to those most worthy their notice.

Brennus, the Brutus of some collections: this very superb rose will form a finer object as a pillar

rose * or standard than as a bush; its luxuriant shoots must not be shortened too much in winter pruning, as it is then apt to produce an abundance of wood, and but very few flowers. This rose often puts forth branches in one season from eight to ten feet in length: if these are from a dwarf, and are fastened to a wooden or iron stake, and *not shortened*, the following season they will form a pillar of beauty but rarely equalled. Blairii, a rose not so much known as it deserves to be, is a very distinct and unique variety, so impatient of the knife, that if pruned at all severely, it will scarcely put forth a flower: it is perhaps better as a pillar rose, than grown in any other mode, as it shoots ten or twelve feet in one season, and its pendulous clusters of flowers which are produced from these long shoots unshortened, have a beautiful effect on a pillar. Beauty of Billiard is, of all roses, the most glowing and beautiful: its colour is described in the catalogue as scarlet; but it is rather a fiery crimson, so vivid, that it may be distinguished at an immense distance. This rose also requires care in using the knife; the extreme tips of the branches may be cut off, and some of them thinned out; it will then bloom in great perfection, but care must always be taken in winter pruning to leave its shoots nearly their

* All the roses to which this term is applied make very long and flexible shoots, well adapted for training up a column, thus forming a pillar of roses.

full length. *Blairii*, No. 2, has large flowers, rather globular in shape, of a delicate tinted blush; this is really a beautiful rose either for a standard or a pillar. *Becquet* is a pretty distinct dark crimson flower, very double and well shaped. *Belle Marie* is a first-rate rose, finely shaped, and a good show-rose. *Belle Parabere* is a very remarkable variety, of inconceivable luxuriance; its flowers are very large: it will in good soils, as a standard, soon form a large umbrageous tree. *Coccinea superba*, or "Vingt neuf Juillet," is a rose alike beautiful in its flowers and foliage; in early spring its leaves and shoots are of a most vivid red, and this appearance they retain the greater part of the summer; its flowers are brilliant in the extreme, crimson purple shaded with scarlet: the shoots of this rose must also be left at nearly their full length.

Coupe d'Amour richly deserves its name, for it is a beautiful neat rose, quite perfect in its form, and pleasing in its bright rose-colour.

The *Duke of Devonshire* is an imbricated rose, one of the great favourites of the day, and most deservedly so, for its rosy lilac petals are so delicately striped with white, and its shape is so perfect, that it will always be admired. *Fulgens*, or the *Malton* rose, is certainly one of the most brilliant and beautiful of roses; the entire plant is also worthy of admiration independent of its magnificent globular scarlet flowers, as its foliage

is so abundant, and so finely tinted with red ; its branches so vigorous, and yet spreading so gracefully, that it forms one of the very finest of standard roses.

Rivers's George the Fourth is still, perhaps, one of the best of this family : it was raised from seed by myself, about twenty years ago, and contributed probably more than any thing to make me an enthusiastic rose cultivator.* It is now much esteemed in France, where it is comparatively a new variety. Hypocrate is a most superb variety, colour brilliant pink, shape elegantly cupped, is one of the finest of its class, and well adapted for a show-rose : this is not the Hypocrate of many catalogues, or of the French cultivators, which is a hybrid Bourbon, an inferior variety. The King of Roses, or Saudeur panachée, is a rarity among hybrids, for it is finely striped, and

* I hope to be pardoned the digression, but even now I have not forgotten the pleasure the discovery of this rose gave me. One morning in June I was looking over the first bed of roses I had ever raised from seed, and searching for something new among them with all the ardour of youth, when my attention was attracted to a rose in the centre of the bed, not in bloom but growing with great vigour, its shoots offering a remarkable contrast to the plants by which it was surrounded, in their crimson purple tinge ; upon this plant I set my mark, and the following autumn removed it to a pet situation. It did not bloom in perfection the season after removal, but, when established, it completely eclipsed all the dark roses known, and the plant was so vigorous that it made shoots more than ten feet in length in one season. This plant is still living, and nearly as vigorous as ever.

as yet so few variegated roses are in this class: till these few last seasons never has it bloomed in perfection, or in fact scarcely at all, owing to its having been pruned too much: like some few others mentioned, its branches may be thinned, but scarcely at all shortened: this rose will form a fine pillar, and a standard of the largest size, as it grows with extraordinary luxuriance and vigour. Lady Stuart, like the Duke of Devonshire, is a gem of the first water, for no rose can surpass it in beauty; the form of the flowers before expansion is perfectly spherical, and exceedingly beautiful. This rose, for some years to come, must and will be a favourite. La Grandeur is, perhaps, nearly as much to be admired, but for qualities quite opposite, as this is when quite open an imbricated rose, exceedingly regular and pleasing in its form. Ne Plus Ultra, the Pallagi of two or three rose cultivators, and called also Gloire des Hybrides, is now an established favourite. Like many others of this division, it is not at all adapted for a show-rose; its flowers resemble in colour the red stock, and are singularly brilliant.

Petit Pierre is one of those rapid and diffuse growing roses, like Belle Parabere and the King of Roses in luxuriance and vigour of growth: this is one of the largest and the most double of hybrids, and when grown as a standard, forms a magnificent tree. Pomponne bicolor is rather a small, but well-shaped rose, its centre inclining

to scarlet, with outer petals of fine crimson purple, a most distinct and desirable rose. Riego is between the China rose and the sweetbriar, a remarkable, but most pleasing union, as it has the most delicious perfume. Souvenir d'une Mère is a large rose, of that delicate but bright rose-colour, always so much admired. Its flowers are not so double as some other varieties, but very large and magnificent. Triomphe de Guérin, a very large pale rose, much resembles Lady Stuart, differing only in having the centre of its flowers of a warm rose-coloured tint: this is a most beautiful and distinct variety. Triomphe d'Angers is perfectly unique, and no rose can be more deserving of admiration. Its perfume is much like ripe fruit, and its singularly brilliant crimson flowers are often striped with white: these two last-mentioned varieties are finer grown as standards than in any other mode, as their flowers are large and pendulous. Victor Hugo, one of the finest of the lilac-coloured roses, deserves a place in every collection. It produces flowers of the very largest size, globular, and finely shaped. This is a very erect growing rose, and may be cultivated either as a standard or a dwarf. Velours Episcopal is a new and beautiful variety, perfectly globular, of a fine crimson purple, inclining to the latter colour. Wellington is now an old rose: for some time thought to be the same as Bizarre de la Chine, but now found to be quite different in its

habit and growth, though its flowers have an exact resemblance.

As with French roses, the new varieties of this family are too numerous for detailed descriptions; but Comtesse de Lacepede, and Adalila ought not to be passed over; they are of the most perfect shape and delicate pale blush; and, to one variety, too much attention cannot be directed, and this is Chenédolé, so called from a member of the Chamber of deputies for Calvados, a district in Normandy, where this fine rose was raised. It has often been asserted that no rose could compete with Brennus in size and beauty; but I feel no hesitation in saying, that in superior brilliancy of colour, and size of flower, this variety is superior; the foliage and habit of the plant are also much more elegant and striking: in colour its flowers are of a peculiar glowing vivid crimson, discernible at a great distance: it is indeed an admirable rose, and cannot be too much cultivated. Le Météore is from the same origin: in colour bright rosy red, very striking, but not very double, and when blooming in large clusters on the plant, always much admired.

Prince Albert, raised by Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, Kent, is remarkable for its perfect and most elegantly shaped flowers, most regularly cupped; colour delicate yet vivid pink. Triomphe de Laqueue is another of these most elegantly-shaped cupped roses, blooming in large

clusters; colour deep yet vivid rose, slightly tinged with lilac.

Beauté vive, an old but rare and beautiful variety; colour bright rosy red, with very full and finely shaped flowers, is well worthy of extra care. this rose and *Hypocrate* do not flourish as dwarfs if budded on the *Dog Rose*; on the *Boursault*, *Rosa Manettii*, or *Celine*, they grow with exceeding vigour. *Decandolle* in colour, is like *Triomphe d'Angers*, but its flowers are often larger and more double; it is a superb rose.

General Allard, although now rather an old variety, is seldom seen in perfection; it requires the same stocks as *Beauté vive*, and, when luxuriant, very often gives an abundant crop of flowers in autumn; these are globular, of a bright rosy red, and very beautiful.

Gloire de Couline, a new variety, is a rose of exceeding beauty and very fragrant; its flowers are very large, finely shaped, very double, and of a rich carmine, tinted with crimson.

Jenny is also a new rose of great excellence; flowers of middle size, and of the most perfect cupped shape; colour bright rose, tinted with lilac; the habit of the plant is most robust, and its foliage glossy and beautiful.

Leopold de Bauffremont is of exactly the colour and shape of *Hooker's Prince Albert*; but instead of being like that, delicate in its habits, it is one of the most vigorous growing of roses, making shoots

in one season six feet or more in length; so that like nearly all the roses of this family, it forms an excellent pillar rose. Parigot, although not a perfectly double rose, is so vivid in its crimson tints that as a standard or pillar rose it forms a most conspicuous object of ornament to the lawn, like *Chénédolé* striking from a great distance.

With but few exceptions, hybrid China roses may be cultivated as standards to advantage, as their growth is luxuriant and umbrageous; some of the most robust-growing varieties forming immense heads. To keep them in a healthy state, lay round their stems, on the surface of the soil, in winter, a good proportion of manure; and mind that before the blooming season commences this is added to, as they require the surface of the soil moist when in flower: they will also continue much longer in bloom if this is attended to.* The great objection to this summer surface-manuring,

* The following note from the Catalogue of 1843 will be found of value:—

“ I may, perhaps, venture to give the results of some experiments made this last season with roses.

“ I have found night-soil, mixed with the drainings of the dunghill, or even with common ditch or pond water, so as to make a thick liquid, the best possible manure for roses, poured on the surface of the soil twice in winter, from one to two gallons to each tree. December and January are the best months; the soil need not be stirred till spring, and then merely loosened two or three inches deep with the prongs of a fork; for poor soils, and on lawns, previously removing the turf, this will be found most efficacious.”

with English gardeners, is its unsightly appearance, particularly round trees on well-dressed lawns: this may be soon obviated, by covering the manure with some green moss; and to keep the birds from disturbing it, which they will do after worms, place on the moss some pieces of rock, or flints; thus forming an ornamental mound. In France, roses are cultivated with much and well-rewarded care; for even standards of thirty years' growth have, every spring, a large quantity of manure laid on the surface round their stems. This keeps the extreme heat of the sun from penetrating to their roots; and as they are abundantly watered in hot weather, it also prevents that rapid evaporation which would otherwise take place, so often rendering watering useless. This practice is, after all, only imitating nature; for the Dog Rose, upon which all the fine varieties are grafted, grows naturally in woods and shady places; consequently, it is impatient of exposure in hot dry soils and situations.

For rose beds on lawns the roses of this division are finely adapted, as they form such a mass of foliage and flowers. They may also be formed into a regular bank, rising gradually from the edge, by having dwarfs of different heights, and "petites tiges," or dwarf standards, in the background. They bloom remarkably fine on these little stems; and as the stem is protected from the sun by the branches of the plant, it increases in

thickness much faster than when taller. Tall stems, owing to exposure, are apt to become bark-bound and unhealthy, increasing but slowly in girth, and often requiring support. To have hybrid China roses in perfection as pillar roses, they require attention, and a superabundance of manure; but they will amply repay it, for a column twelve to twenty feet high, covered with such roses as *Brennus*, *Blairii*, *Belle Parabère*, *Coccinea superba*, *Fulgens*, *Fimbriata*, *General Lamarque*, *George the Fourth*, *King of Roses*, *Petit Pierre*, or *Triomphe d'Angers*, &c. &c., would be one of the finest garden ornaments it is possible to conceive. To make these varieties grow with the necessary luxuriance, each plant should have a circle, three or four feet in diameter, to itself: in the centre of this circle, a stout stake of yellow deal, tarred at the bottom, should be inserted two feet deep, so as to stand eight feet out of the ground: this part may be painted green, and if the soil is poor it should be dug out two feet in depth, and filled up with rotten manure and loam. This compost must be laid considerably (say one foot) above the surface of the surrounding soil, so as to allow for settling: in shallow or wet soils they will grow the better for being on a permanent mound. Plant a single plant in the centre of this mound; or, if you wish for a variegated pillar, plant three plants in the same hole, two pale-coloured and white, the other a dark

variety: cover the surface with manure, and replenish this as soon as it is drawn in by the worms or washed in by the rains. Water with liquid manure in dry weather, and probably you will have shoots eight to ten feet in length the first season. Three of the most vigorous should be fastened to the stake, and the spurs from these shoots will for many years give abundance of flowers. I scarcely know whether to recommend grafted roses on short stems for this purpose, or plants on their own roots: this will in a great measure depend upon the soil, and perhaps it will be as well to try both. Most roses acquire additional vigour by being worked on the Dog Rose; but some of the robust varieties of this family grow with equal luxuriance when on their own roots: finally, for dry and sandy soils I am inclined to recommend the latter. In pruning all the roses of this family, the shoots must not be shortened too much; eight or ten buds must be left at the base of each.

I shall now proceed to give a list of those roses from which, in combination with others, choice seedlings may be raised.

Aurora, a most beautiful purple rose, often striped with white, may be made a seed-bearing rose of much interest: if self-coloured roses are desired, it should be planted with Athelin, which has abundance of pollen: if striped and variegated roses, the Village Maid rose may be planted with

it. The Duke of Devonshire, in a very warm and dry soil, will produce heps in tolerable abundance; and as it is inclined to be striped, it would possibly form a beautiful combination with the French rose Tricolor, which should be planted with it.

Souvenir d'une Mère, a very large and most beautiful rose, will bear seed if fertilised: the best union for this rose would perhaps be Celine, which is one of the most abundant seed-bearing roses we possess: very large and brilliant rose-coloured varieties would probably be originated from these roses in combination.

Riego, which partakes of the sweet briar, might be made the parent of some beautiful briar-like roses by planting it with the Splendid Sweet Briar.

General Allard, a hybrid Bourbon rose, from which Monsieur Laffay has raised his new perpetual rose, "Madame Laffay," is much inclined to give a second series of flowers: this rose should be planted in a very warm border, or trained against a south wall with Bourbon Gloire de Rosomène, and if carefully fertilised with it, some beautiful crimson autumnal roses would probably be originated.

Henry Barbet is also a hybrid Bourbon rose of great beauty. This should be planted with Triomphe d'Angers, with which it may be fertilised; but as the latter has but a small portion of pollen,

and the former great abundance, the process may be reversed. If seed can be procured from *Triomphe d'Angers*, it must produce fine flowers, as it is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of roses.

Petit Pierre, although very double, bears abundance of seed: as this is a fine and large rose, deepness of colour might be given by planting it with the French rose: *La Majestueuse*. Legouv  with the Tuscany would probably originate a fine class of rich dark crimson roses, of which at present we possess but few that are really perfect in form and colour. Time will most probably put us in possession of many other seed-bearing hybrid China roses: at present, those recommended are all that can be depended upon.

THE HYBRID BOURBON ROSE.

ROSA BOURBONIANA HYBRIDE.

(*Rosier Hybride de l'Isle Bourbon.*)

These truly magnificent roses, and, indeed, the word is not misplaced, for they are so both in flowers and in foliage, owe their origin to the Bourbon Rose, itself a hybrid*, thus showing

* See Bourbon Roses.

the illimitable powers of nature when assisted by art. Of the thirty-five varieties enumerated in my catalogue, more than thirty may with safety be recommended as more or less beautiful and desirable; but a few, more particularly, require something beyond a passing tribute of admiration. A very distinct feature in these roses is their thick, round, and glossy leaves, remaining on the plant till late in autumn; and particularly distinguished by this peculiarity is Charles Duval, a large, finely-shaped, and very double rose, of a bright rose-colour, of the most robust habit: this when budded on a very stout stem, either as a half or full standard, soon forms a large tree, than which nothing among roses can be more ornamental. Comtesse Molé is a new variety, recently raised from seed by Monsieur Laffay. This is also a grand rose, even larger than the preceding; in its rose-colour, not quite so bright. Our next, Coupe d'Hébé, is, however, the gem of this family; in colour of a beautiful wax-like pink, and in the disposition and regularity of its petals quite unique: this, like most of the group, soon forms a large bush or tree, and is also well adapted for a pillar rose. Dombrowski is not so perfect in its shape; but almost compensates for this defect by its splendid and brilliant colour, which is bright red. Elise Mercœur gives flowers of the very largest size rose, with the centre red: this makes shoots remarkable for being short jointed and very stout,

and forms a standard of the first class. Elizabeth Plantier, in some catalogues Reine Elizabeth, is a most remarkable and beautiful variety; but in common with many roses that are brilliant in colour, it is not very double; yet no rose can be more gorgeously splendid: its flowers are large, and of a brilliant scarlet, clouded—I know of no other term to express the peculiarity of its tints—with the deepest crimson purple. When viewed, on first expanding under the rays of the *morning* sun, they at once arrest the attention by their extreme beauty. The Great Western is now a well known rose, and differs much from the preceding, being more remarkable for its richness rather than for its brilliancy and colour. Those who know the old Hybrid Bourbon rose, Celine, now used for stocks, will at once form an idea of the habit of this rose, which is equally robust, and has made shoots in one season more than six feet in length, as thick as a moderate-sized riding-cane: its leaves are enormous, and measure from the base to the tip nine inches; and leaflets three and a half by two inches: its large clusters of flowers often contain from ten to fifteen in each; and as these are generally too much crowded to expand properly, it is better to thin each cluster, removing about half the buds. The flowers of this truly gigantic rose are of a rich red, tinted with purple: they are variable, according to the season, being much more brilliant in a dry weather than in moist. Budded on very

stout stocks of the Dog Rose, it will soon form a large umbrageous tree: it will also form a fine pillar rose. Henri Barbet, although not fully double, is a finely shaped and very brilliant deep pink rose. Hortense Leroy, on the contrary, is perfectly double, and of fine shape; in colour a pale rose. Hortensia, a rose little more than semi-double, deserves notice, as it forms one of the very finest of Standard roses, blooming, and every bloom expanding, in immense clusters: its flowers are pink, tinted with fawn: when viewed on the plant, the *tout ensemble* is admirable. La Dauphine, a variety with flowers nearly white, is remarkable, and worthy of attention for its large foliage of the deepest glossy green. L'Admiration, is one of M. Laffay's new roses: this at present seems delicate; but worked on Celine or Rosa Manetti, it will doubtless form a first-rate variety: its flowers are cupped, finely shaped, and of a delicate, yet bright pink.

Le Vesuve, in some French catalogues also named "Miéris," and described as follows: "rose tendre, forme parfaite." This is quite correct: its flowers are large, very double, and finely shaped: its colour is bright, delicate rose, and it is more fragrant than the generality of these fine roses: it is, in short, one of our very finest varieties. Paul Perras is a fine very large rose, of the most luxuriant growth: like a few of the preceding, it is calculated to form a standard of the largest size,

and well deserves a conspicuous place on the lawn, either as a standard or pillar rose : in colour it is of a fine and brilliant rose. Richelieu, (Duval,) differing entirely from a Hybrid China rose of the same name, is much superior to it in the colour and regularity of its flowers, which are inclined to the globular form, of a bright rose-colour, and very beautiful : this rose requires the Celine stock or Rose Manettii, as it does not grow luxuriantly as a dwarf on the Dog Rose, although it does pretty well as a standard, but requires a rich and moist soil. Sylvain, or Sylvain Caubert, is a brilliant light crimson rose always beautiful : in habit it is of moderate luxuriance, and will form either a dwarf bush or a standard.

Tippoo Saib is a new variety of great beauty : its flowers are finely cupped, resembling in this respect those of a new rose in this group, called Claude Lorraine, a rose-coloured variety of much excellence. In colour those of Tippoo Saib are deep pink, slightly mottled and tinted with salmon ; it is an elegant and beautiful rose.

Pruning.

All these roses will bear pruning more closely than those of the preceding family. If an early crop of flowers is required, the trees may be pruned the first week in November, removing all the small branches and their spurs which have produced bloom,

and then shortening the shoots to within five or six buds of the base of each: these shoots should be left at regular distances, so that a well furnished and regular shaped tree is formed. To have a succession of flowers, it is only necessary to leave some trees unpruned till the end of April, and then prune as above: these will give their flowers from ten days to a fortnight later than those pruned early in autumn. The medium season for pruning them, and all the summer roses, is towards the end of February: they will then bloom at their usual period. In pruning, care must be taken to cut just above the bud in those shoots left for blooming: the wound will then soon heal over. To be precise, do not leave more than one eighth of an inch above the bud.

Raising from Seed.

Of all the roses which bear seed in this country, some of the varieties in this family are the most prolific, and I may add, the most generous in rewarding the amateur for the culture bestowed; for to this group we owe the greater part of those splendid autumnal roses known now as Hybrid Perpetuals. To obtain these, it is necessary to fertilise the flowers of such varieties of this family intended for seed-bearers with the pollen of any favorite variety of the China, Bourbon, or Tea Scented Roses. Your seedlings, at least the majority of them, will, if all is favourable, prove

autumnal blooming roses. One of the most prolific varieties is Athelin, of which almost every flower gives it hip full of seed : this may be crossed with the China Rose, Fabvier, or the Bourbons, Gloire de Rosamène. Elizabeth Plantier, which requires firmness of petal and more plenitude, should be crossed with Madame Laffay, Melanie Cornu, or the China Rose, Eugene Beauharnais.

The Great Western, which bears seed freely, may be crossed with Fabvier, Gloire de Rosamène or the Bourbon Rose, Charles Souchet, Hortensia with the China Rose Aimée Plantier, or the Tea Scented Rose, Abricoté, the fawn colour is interesting.

Paul Perras will probably give some roses of the largest class if crossed with the China Rose, Archduke Charles, or Napoleon, or the Tea Scented Roses, Adam or Goubault. The amateur will, I trust, see from these few hints how extensive is the field of enterprise.

THE WHITE ROSE.

(ROSA ALBA.)

Rosier Blanc.

Rosa Alba, or the White Rose, so called because the original species is white, is a native of

middle Europe, and was introduced to our gardens in 1597. In some of the old farm and cottage gardens of Hertfordshire and Essex a semi-double variety is frequent: this is but a slight remove from the single flowering original species, and grows luxuriantly without culture in any neglected corner. The roses of this division may be easily distinguished by their green shoots, leaves of a glaucous green, looking as if they were covered with a greyish impalpable powder, and flowers generally of the most delicate colours, graduating from pure white to a bright but delicate pink.

Attila is one of the deepest coloured varieties of this division, with large and partially cupped flowers of a perfect shape. Camille Boularde is a very pretty and distinct variety with flowers almost globular, and of a bright pink.

Candide is a new and very pretty rose, with rather small and very double white flowers, tinged with fawn: this has the glaucous appearance in a great degree. Josephine Beauharnais, or Belle de Segur, is a pretty and delicate coloured rose of a faint blush. La Remarquable is really a remarkable rose, a hybrid, with robust and very spiny shoots, its flowers are large, cupped, pure white, and very striking.

Celeste Blanche or Nova Celestis, is a charming pure white rose, blooming most abundantly. Royale Rouge is like our old favourite the Celestial rose, but more double. Venus is an interest-

ing white rose, of rather dwarf growth. Madame Audot is a new variety of a delicate flesh-colour, with finely shaped flowers.

Vicomte Schrymaker, a hybrid, is one of the most brilliant and striking roses of the group; its flowers are large, and of a brilliant rosy red, slightly margined with blush.

Duc de Luxembourg, a hybrid, is a most beautiful and unique rose, producing globular flowers of the largest size: the exterior of the petals is almost white, the interior of a bright rosy purple, at once singular and beautiful. Félicité is a beautiful rose; its flowers are exactly like a fine double ranunculus, of a most delicate flesh-colour: this is a distinct and fine variety.

La Séduisante is most appropriately named; it is not a new variety, but a rose most perfect in shape, and in its colour it is surpassingly so; its flowers are of the most delicate blush in their outer petals; inner petals bright rose. Madame Campan is a hybrid departing a little from the characters of the species, but producing flowers of a bright rose finely mottled with white, of first-rate excellence. Princesse de Lamballe is one of the finest in this division, possessing all the characters of the species in its foliage, branches, and flowers: these are of the purest white, and of the most perfect and beautiful shape. Queen of Denmark, an old but estimable variety, produces flowers of first-rate excellence as prize-flowers: so

much was this esteemed when first raised from seed, that plants were sent from Germany to this country at five guineas each. Sophie de Marsilly, is a most delicate and beautiful mottled rose, with flowers very double and perfect in shape: when just expanding, so as to show the interior of the flower, this rose is of the most exquisite beauty.

The varieties of this family form a beautiful mass, not by any means gay and dazzling, but chaste and delicate, and contrast well with groups of the dark varieties of *Rosa Gallica* and hybrid China roses; they also make good standards, often growing to a large size and uniting well with the stock: they always bloom abundantly and bear close pruning; in this respect they may be treated as recommended for the French roses. The varieties of this family, for the most part, are too double to bear seed in *this country*: it is not therefore necessary to give any directions for hybridising.

THE DAMASK ROSE.

(*ROSA DAMASCENA.*)

Rosier de Damas.

The "Damask Rose" is a name familiar to every reader of English poetry, as it has been eulogised more than any other rose, and its colour

described with a poet's licence. The author of *Eothen*, in that lively book of eastern travel, remarks while at Damascus, that the rose trees "grow to an immense height and size; those I saw were all of the kind we call damask:" he is, however, so enraptured with the roses that he leaves the sober path of prose in the following passage:—
"High, high, above your head, and on every side all down to the ground, the thicket is hemmed in and choked up by the interlacing boughs that droop with the weight of roses, and load the slow air with their damask breath."

In these glowing descriptions the truth, as is frequently the case in poetry, has been in a measure lost sight of: for in plain unvarnished prose it must be stated that the original Damask Rose, and the earlier varieties, such as must have been the roses of our poets, though peculiarly fragrant, are most uninteresting plants; however we must not ungratefully depreciate them, for they are the types of our present new, beautiful, and fragrant varieties. The original species with single flowers is said to be a native of Syria, from whence it was introduced to Europe in 1573: when Saladin took Jerusalem from the crusaders in 1187, to purify the walls of the Mosque of Omar, which had been used as a Christian Church, he caused them to be washed with rose-water brought from Damascus: according to Sanuto, a Venetian author, 500 camel-loads were used in the process.

Varieties of it are still grown in the gardens of Damascus. The branches of the Damask rose are green, long, and diffuse in their growth; leaves pubescent, and in general placed far asunder; prickles on most of the varieties abundant. To those old members of this family, the red and the white monthly, which by some peculiar excitability often put forth flowers in warm, moist autumns, nearly all our perpetual roses owe their origin, so that we can now depend upon having roses as fragrant in October as in June. The York and Lancaster rose, with pale striped flowers, is one of the oldest varieties of this division in our gardens. There is perhaps a little too much sameness of character in some of the varieties of the Damask rose; their gradations of colour are sometimes too delicate to be distinct, but the following may be depended upon as fine leading sorts.

Bachelier, so named from a Belgian amateur, is one of the finest show-roses in this division, producing large double compact flowers, of a fine rose-colour and very perfect shape. Coralie is a beautifully formed rose, of a pale flesh-colour, with rosy centre, to which several of this family are inclined. Déesse Flore is a first-rate variety, with flowers rather larger than Coralie, and much like it in colour: when about half expanded they are most beautiful.

La Ville de Bruxelles is a fine variety, with rose-coloured flowers, very large and double: this

is a distinct and fine rose. Lady Fitzgerald is a beautiful rose, most valuable in this division, as its brilliant rose-coloured flowers are so conspicuous in a clump of Damask roses; this is not a pure Damask rose, but very nearly so: its foliage when young is a little stained with the colouring matter of some variety of *Rosa Gallica*, which much adds to its beauty. Madame Hardy was raised from seed in the Luxembourg gardens, by Monsieur Hardy in 1832; this is not a pure Damask rose, as its leaves have scarcely any pubescence; but a more magnificent rose does not exist, for its luxuriant habit and large and finely shaped flowers place it quite first among the white roses: its flowers are, however, too often disfigured by a green bud in the centre.

The Painted Damask is a rose which for some time to come will be a favourite, as it is distinct and beautiful; its large and thick foliage and painted flowers are quite unique, but, like most of the variegated roses, it is a little inconstant, as its flowers are sometimes pure white; in general, however, the outer edge of each petal is tinged with a fine purple.

Some pretty and interesting varieties have lately been added to these favourites of the poets. The Duke of Cambridge—which I at first thought a Hybrid China, will perhaps be better grouped with the Damask roses, of which it largely partakes—is a very fine rose, of a vivid rose colour,

and robust luxuriant growth. Belle d'Auteuil is a large and perfect show-rose of great beauty when flowering in perfection. Bella Donna is a true Damask rose, bearing a profusion of delicate pink or bright rose-coloured flowers.

Some new Damask roses, of deeper colours than we have hitherto possessed, now give an increased interest to this elegant family: among these, Châteaubriand is remarkable for its brilliant red flowers, very perfect and beautiful in shape. Louis the Sixteenth has flowers rather deeper in colour than the preceding: this is a distinct and good rose: but La Négresse is by far the darkest Damask rose known; its flowers are of a deep crimson purple. Blanche Davilliers and Pulcherie are two pure white roses; the latter, in particular, most elegant and beautiful. Semiramis is quite novel in colour, and a most perfect and beautiful rose: the centre of the flower is of a bright fawn-colour, its marginal petals are of a delicate rose. This fine variety ought to be in every collection. Penelope is remarkable for its fine foliage; the edges of its leaves tinged with red; flowers of a very deep rose, globular, large, and distinct. Calypso is remarkable for its size; it is one of the very largest roses known, its colour is pale rose. Elise D'Henning is a new pure white rose of this family, perfect in shape and of much beauty. La Cherie is of a delicate blush, with the centre of the flower pink, cupped, very double,

and first-rate in quality. Madame Zoutman, or according to some, Madame Söetmans, is a new and most beautiful rose of a delicate cream-colour slightly tinted with fawn, although widely different in habit, its flowers much resemble those of that fine Hybrid Provence, Comte Plater. Pope, a new variety, recently raised by M. Laffay, in dry seasons, is a fine, large, and very double crimson purple rose; this is inclined to bloom in autumn, and if those autumnal blooming shoots are used for budding, it is very probable that this late blooming tendency may be perpetuated. Selina is a very large and fine variety, robust in habit, and of a pale rose-colour. All the Damask roses are highly fragrant.

The roses of this neat and elegant family have a pretty effect arranged in a mass; like the varieties of Rosa Alba, they are so beautiful in contrast with the dark roses: they also form fine standards, more particularly Madame Hardy, the Painted Damask, La Ville de Bruxelles, and Lady Fitzgerald, which will grow into magnificent trees, if their culture is attended to. The pruning recommended for Rosa Gallica will also do for these roses.

The only roses of this family that bear seed freely are the Purple Damask or Jersey Rose, which should be planted with Châteaubriand. From this union large and brilliant coloured roses might be expected; and the Painted Damask, if some of its central petals were removed, would

probably bear seed: if fertilised with the Purple Damask, some fine variegated roses might possibly be originated. Bella Donna with Lady Fitzgerald would produce some brilliant coloured roses, which are much wanted in this family.

THE SCOTCH ROSE.

(ROSA SPINOSISSIMA.)

Rosier Pimprenelle.

The varieties of this distinct and pretty family owe their origin to the Dwarf Wild Rose of the North of England and Scotland, nearly all of them having been raised from seed by the Scotch nurserymen: in some of their catalogues two or three hundred names are given, but in many cases these names are attached to flowers without distinctive qualities. In my catalogue the names of a few of the best varieties are given, but even these vary much with the seasons; for I remarked that in the summer of 1836, after the peculiar cold and ungenial spring, and again in 1837, they departed much from their usual characters, and bloomed very imperfectly; in warm and early seasons they flower in May, and are then highly ornamental.

The following varieties have generally proved

good and distinct. *Aimable Etrangère*, a French hybrid with very double pure white flowers. *Adelaide*, a large red rose, double, and a good variety. *Blanda* is one of the best of the numerous marbled Scotch roses, as these are generally much alike. *Countess of Glasgow*, *Daphne*, *Erebus*, and *Flora*, are all good vivid-coloured dark roses, varying in their shades, and very pretty. *Guy Mannering* is a large and very double blush rose, distinct and good. *La Cenomane* is a French hybrid, pure white, with large and very double flowers; a beautiful rose, but not so robust as the pure Scotch varieties. *La Neige* is deserving of its name, for it is of the purest white, and very double and good. *Lady Baillie*, *Marchioness of Lansdowne*, and *Mrs. Hay*, are all pretty, pale sulphur-coloured roses: from the seed of these it is very probable that some good yellow varieties may, at some future time, be raised.

Painted Lady is a French hybrid; white, striped with red, but rather inconstant, as its flowers are often pure white: when it blooms in character, it is a charming little rose. *Princess Elizabeth* and the *Queen of May* are both bright pink varieties, very distinct and pretty. *The True Yellow* is a hybrid raised in France, and in most seasons is a pretty sulphur-coloured rose, much admired; but in very hot weather it fades very soon to white: this was the case more particularly in 1837; it seemed much influenced,

in common with the other Scotch roses, by the cold spring and the rapid transition to hot weather. William the Fourth is the largest white pure Scotch rose known; a luxuriant grower, and a good variety. Venus is an excellent dark rose, with very double flowers and distinct character.

Scotch roses may be grown as standards, and the yellow, and one or two of the more robust, varieties, made good heads; but in general they form a round and lumpish tree, in ill accordance with good taste: when grown in beds and clumps, as dwarfs, they are beautiful, and in early seasons they will bloom nearly a fortnight before the other summer roses make their appearance; this, of course, makes them desirable appendages to the flower-garden. They bear seed profusely; and raising new varieties from seed will be found a most interesting employment. To do this, all that is required is to sow the seed as soon as ripe, in October, in pots or beds of fine earth, covering it with nearly one inch of mould; the succeeding spring they will come up, and bloom in perfection the season following.

With the exception of La Cenomane, Painted Lady, and the True Yellow, all the Scotch roses bear seed most abundantly: if this seed is sown indiscriminately numerous varieties may be raised, and many of them very interesting; but the aim should be to obtain varieties with large and very double crimson flowers: this can only be done by

slightly hybridising, and to effect this it will be necessary to have a plant or two of the Tuscany, and one of Superb Tuscany, or La Majestueuse, trained to a south wall, so that their flowers are expanded at the same time as the Scotch roses in the open borders: unless thus forced they will be too late. Any dark red varieties of the Scotch roses, such as Venus, Erebus, or Flora, should be planted separately from others, and their flowers fertilised with the above French roses: some very original deep-coloured varieties will probably be obtained by this method. Sulphurea and one or two other straw-coloured varieties may be planted with the Double Yellow Austrian Briar, and most likely some pretty sulphur-coloured roses will be the result of this combination.

THE SWEET BRIAR.

(ROSA RUBIGINOSA.)

Rosier Rouillé.

Who knows not the Sweet Briar? the Eglantine, that plant of song, the rhyme of which jingles so prettily, that nearly all our poets, even love-stricken rustics, have taken advantage of its sweet sound.

“ I will give to my love the Eglantine,”

has been often the beginning of a country lover's song; but in sober truth, every one must love this simplest and sweetest of flowers, for what odour can surpass that emanating from a bush of Sweet Briar in the dewy evenings of June? It pleases not the eye, for the single Sweet Briar bears flowers, in comparison with other roses, quite inconspicuous; but it gratifies in a high degree by its delicious perfume, and gives to the mind most agreeable associations, for it is so often (at least in Hertfordshire) the inhabitant of the pretty English cottage-garden—such a garden as one sees nowhere but in England. The Single Sweet Briar is a native plant, growing in dry and chalky soils in some of the southern counties; from it the following varieties, with some others, have been originated, more or less hybridised. The Carmine Sweet Briar, with semi-double bright red flowers. The Celestial, a beautiful little rose, with flowers very double and fragrant, of the palest flesh-colour, approaching to white. Hessoise, or Petite Hessoise, is a pretty French hybrid, with bright rose-coloured flowers, and leaves not so fragrant as some others. The Monstrous Sweet Briar is a very old variety, with large and very double flowers, distinct and good. Maiden's Blush and Manning's Blush are both double and pretty, with fragrant leaves like the original. Rose Angle Sweet Briar is a new variety, raised from seed by Mr. Martin, of Rose

Angle, near Dundee: this produces large and very double flowers, of a bright rose-colour; its foliage is also very fragrant. The Splendid Sweet Briar is really a splendid rose, with large light crimson flowers, but its foliage is not very fragrant. The Scarlet, or *La Belle Distinguée*, or Lee's Duchess, or *La Petite Duchesse*, for they are one and the same, is a pretty bright red, small, and compact rose, very distinct and good, but its leaves are entirely scentless. As allied with this family, I ought to mention a very beautiful hybrid, the Double Margined Hip, also Madeline or Emmeline, with a ground-colour of creamy white, beautifully margined with pink; this forms a fine standard, and is also well adapted for a pillar rose.

Sweet Briars form a pretty group; interesting from their origin and associations, and pleasing from their fragrance and peculiar neatness; they make also pretty trees, particularly on "petites tiges," as the French term them: they require the same culture as the other hardy roses.

Humble as are the claims of the Sweet Briar, when contrasted with the gorgeous beauty of some of our new roses, yet it is so decidedly English, that raising new varieties from seed will, I am sure, be found interesting.

The Scarlet may be planted with the Splendid Briar, which so abounds in pollen that fertilising will be found very easy. The Carmine with the semi-doubled Scarlet will also give promising

seed; the beauty of their flowers might be increased by hybridising with some of the French roses, but then their Sweet Briar-like character would be lost, and with that a great portion of their interest.

The Hybrid Briar Rose, Riego, if planted with the Splendid Briar, would produce seed from which large and very fragrant double roses might be expected, and these would partake largely of the character of the Sweet Briar.

THE AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

(*ROSA LUTEA.*)

Rosier Capucine.

The Austrian Briar, a native of the South of Europe, is found on the hills of the North of Italy, producing copper or red, as well as yellow flowers; but, strange to say, though the flowers are invariably single, yet they never produce seed. In this country also it is with extreme difficulty and only by fertilising its flowers, that seed can be perfected: if the flowers are examined they will all be found deficient in pollen, which accounts for this universal barrenness. A Double Copper Austrian Briar is yet a desideratum.

The Copper or Red Austrian, the Capucine of

the French, is a most singular rose ; the inside of each petal is of a bright copper red, the outside inclining to sulphur : this rose is most impatient of a smoky atmosphere, and will not put forth a single bloom within ten or twelve miles of London. The Double Yellow, or Williams's Double Yellow Sweet Briar, is a pretty double rose, raised from the Single Yellow Austrian by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, a few years since : this blooms more freely than the original species, and is a most desirable variety. *Rosa Harrisonii* is also a double yellow rose, said to have been raised from seed in America, and sent from thence to this country about four years since : this has proved one of the most beautiful of yellow roses ; its flowers before expansion are globular, but a hot sun makes them expand and lose much of their beauty. It is a more robust grower than the Double Yellow Sweet Briar ; its flowers are also a little larger, and do not fade so soon. The Single Yellow is the most brilliant yellow rose we yet possess ; and it will probably be the parent of some double varieties, its equal in colour.

To this peculiar family of roses a few new varieties have been added. *Cuivre Rouge*, a curious hybrid, partaking of the Boursault Rose, with smooth thornless branches and dull reddish single flowers, and the Superb Double Yellow Briar, a seedling raised by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, from the same rose, and, I believe, at the same

time, as the Double Yellow Briar. This has larger and more double flowers, but they are not so bright in colour. A third variety is also in my possession, the Globe Yellow, a very pretty pale yellow rose, of humble growth: this variety was raised in Italy.

A new yellow rose has been given to us from that land of flowers, Persia.* This was introduced to the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London in 1838, and is now called the Persian Yellow Rose. In habit it is so exactly like the Single Yellow Austrian Briar as not to be distinguished from it: it grows readily budded on the Dog Rose, as my plants this season have made shoots three feet or more in length: in colour it is of a deep golden yellow; its flowers are quite double, cupped, and not liable to become reflexed: it is indeed a most superb yellow rose. Like the Yellow Austrian Briar, it loves a pure air and rich soil, and will bloom as freely; but in pruning merely the tips of its shoots must be cut off.† Numerous seedlings have been raised from Rosa

* Introduced by Sir H. Willock.

† By shortening the strong shoots in summer so as to make them put forth laterals, there will not be any occasion for winter pruning; thus, by judiciously pinching off with the finger and thumb in June all shoots that are larger than a straw, to about half their length, small lateral twigs will break out, and the plant will be filled with blooming shoots, some of which must be removed in winter, if full-sized flowers are required.

Harrisonii, but all that have come under my notice have proved inferior to their parent.

To bloom them in perfection Austrian Briars require a moist soil and dry pure air; but little manure is necessary, as they grow freely in any tolerably good and moist soil; neither do they require severe pruning, but merely the strong shoots shortened, and most of the twigs left on the plant, as they, generally, produce flowers in great abundance.

No family of roses offers such an interesting field for experiments in raising new varieties from seed as this. First, we have the Copper Austrian, from which, although it is one of the oldest roses in our gardens, a double flowering variety has never yet been obtained. This rose is always defective in pollen, and consequently it will not bear seed unless its flowers are fertilised: as it will be interesting to retain the traits of the species, it should be planted with and fertilised by the Double Yellow; it will then in warm dry seasons produce seed not abundantly, but the amateur must rest satisfied if he can procure even one heap full of perfect seed. A French variety of this rose called "Capucine de Semis" seems to bear seed more freely, but as the colour of its flowers is not so bright as the original, its seed, even from fertilised flowers, would not be so valuable.

The beautiful and brilliant Rosa Harrisonii,

however, gives the brightest hopes. This should be planted with the Double Yellow Briar: it will then bear seed abundantly: no rose will perhaps show the effects of fertilising its flowers more plainly than this, and consequently to the amateur it is the pleasing triumph of art over nature. Every flower on my experimental plants, not fertilised, proved abortive, while, on the contrary, all those that were so, produced large black spherical heps full of perfect seed. The Persian Yellow does not seem inclined to bear seed, but it may be crossed with *Rosa Harrisonii*, and I trust with some good effect.

THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

(ROSA SULPHUREA.)

Rosier Jaune de Soufre.

The origin of this very old and beautiful rose, like that of the Moss Rose, seems lost in obscurity: it was first introduced to this country by Nicholas Lete, a merchant of London, who brought it from Constantinople towards the end of the sixteenth century; it was reported to have been sent from Syria to that city. The first plants brought to England soon died, and another London merchant, Jean de Franqueville, again introduced

it, and took much pains to propagate and distribute it among the principal gardens in England : in this he fully succeeded. In the botanical catalogues it is made a species, said to be a native of the Levant *, and never to have been seen in a wild state bearing single flowers. It is passing strange, that this *double* rose should have been always considered a *species*. Nature has never yet given us a *double* flowering species to raise *single flowering varieties* from ; but exactly the reverse. We are compelled, therefore, to consider the parent of this rose to be a species bearing single flowers. If this single flowering species was a native of the Levant, our botanists, ere now, would have discovered its habitats : I cannot help, therefore, suggesting, that to the *gardens* of the east of Europe we must look for the origin of this rose ; and to the Single Yellow Austrian Briar (*Rosa lutea*) as its parent ; though that, in a state of nature, seldom, if ever, bears seed, yet, as I have proved, it will if its flowers are fertilised. I do not suppose that the gardeners of the East knew of this, now common, operation ; but it probably was done by some accidental juxtaposition, and thus, by mere chance, one of the most remarkable and beautiful of roses was originated. From its foliage having acquired a glaucous pubescence, and its shoots a greenish-yellow tinge, in those respects much unlike the Austrian Briar, I have

* Introduced to our gardens in 1629.

sometimes been inclined to impute its origin to that rose, fertilised with a double or semi-double variety of the Damask Rose, for that is also an eastern plant.

As yet, we have but two roses in this division; the Double Yellow, or "Yellow Provence," with large globular and very double bright yellow flowers, and the Pompone Jaune, or dwarf Double Yellow, both excessively shy of producing full-blown flowers; though they grow in any moderately good soil with great luxuriance, and show an abundance of flower-buds; but some "worm i' the bud" generally causes them to fall off prematurely. To remedy this, various situations have been recommended: some have said, plant it against a south wall; others, give it a northern aspect, under the drip of some water-trough, as it requires a wet situation. All this is quackery and nonsense. The Yellow Provence Rose is a native of a warm climate, and therefore requires a warm situation, a free and airy exposure, and rich soil. A wall with a south-east or north-west aspect will be found eligible: give the plants surface manure every autumn, and water with manure water in May; prune with the finger and thumb in summer, as recommended for the Persian Yellow.*

* M. Godefroy, a French nurseryman, has cultivated it as a pillar rose in a free and open situation with much success; manuring as above, and summer pruning are indispensable.

At Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, the effect of situation on this rose is forcibly shown. A very old plant is growing against the southern wall of the mansion, in a confined situation, its roots cramped by a stone pavement; it is weakly, and never shows a flower-bud. In the entrance court is another plant, growing in front of a low parapet wall, in a good loamy soil and free airy exposure; this is in a state of the greatest luxuriance, and blooms in fine perfection nearly every season.

Mr. Mackintosh, the gardener, who kindly pointed out these plants to me, thought the latter a distinct and superior variety, as it was brought from France by a French cook, a few years since; but it is certainly nothing but the genuine old Double Yellow Rose.

In unfavourable soils it will often flourish and bloom freely, if budded on the Musk Rose, the Common China Rose, or the Blush Boursault; but the following pretty method of culture, I beg to suggest, though I must confess I have not yet tried it:—Bud or graft it on some short stems of the *Rosa Manettii*; in the autumn, pot some of the strongest plants, and, late in spring, force them with a gentle heat, giving plenty of air. By this method the dry and warm climate of Florence and Genoa may, perhaps, be partially imitated; for there it blooms in such profusion, that large quantities of its magnificent flowers are daily sold in the markets during the rose season.

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION FIRST. THE AYRSHIRE ROSE (*ROSA ARVENSIS HYBRIDA*).

It is the opinion of some cultivators, that the varieties of the Ayrshire Rose have been originated from the *Rosa arvensis*, or creeping single White Rose of our woods and hedges. But this is contradicted by botanists, who assert, that the original Ayrshire Rose was raised in Scotland from foreign rose seed: it may have been; but to judge from its habit, I feel no hesitation in asserting, that it is merely a seedling hybrid from our *Rosa arvensis*, having acquired much additional vigour, as all hybrid roses nearly invariably do, from some accidental impregnation: perhaps no rose can be more luxuriant than this; for the Single Ayrshire, and that semi-double variety, known as the Double White, will often make shoots in one season twenty to thirty feet in length. Several of our prettiest varieties have been raised from seed by Mr. Martin, of Rose Angle, Dundee; but the first in the Catalogue, the Ayrshire Queen, the only dark Ayrshire Rose known, was originated by myself, in 1835, from the Blush Ayrshire, impregnated with the Tuscan Rose. But one seed germinated, and the plant produced has proved a complete hybrid. Its flowers are of the same shape, and not more

double than those of the Blush Ayrshire, its female parent; but they have all the dark purplish crimson of the Tuscany Rose. It has lost a portion of the vigorous climbing habit of the Ayrshire, but yet makes an excellent pillar rose. Till we can get a dark Ayrshire Rose, double as a *Ranunculus*, it will be acceptable. The Double Blush, or Double Red of some catalogues, is a pretty early rose, a vigorous climber, and as a standard forms a beautiful umbrella-shaped tree. Bennet's Seedling* is a new variety found growing among some briars, by a gardener, of the name of Bennet, in Nottinghamshire. It is a very pretty double and fragrant white rose. Dundee Rambler is the most double, and one of the best in this division; it blooms in very large clusters, much in the Noisette fashion, and is truly a desirable rose. Elegans, or the Double White, is one of our oldest varieties; its flowers are semi-double, and, individually, not pretty, as their petals in hot weather are very flaccid; but then it blooms in such large clusters, and grows so vigorously, that it forms an admirable Wilderness Rose. Jessica is a pretty, delicate pink variety, distinct and good. Rose Angle Blush is like Jessica in its colour, but is much more luxuriant in its habit. I am sure that this rose in strong soils will make shoots in one season more than twenty feet in length.

* *Rosa Thoresbyana* of the Floricultural Cabinet.

Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is too semi-double, and its petals too flaccid, to be much esteemed; it is mentioned here to prevent its two imposing names from misleading the amateur. Myrrh-scented: this name has been applied to two or three roses having the same peculiar scent; this variety has semi-double flowers of a creamy blush. Queen of the Belgians is a fine rose, with very double flowers, of a pure white; this is a most vigorous climber, soon forming a pillar fifteen or twenty feet high. Ruga is now a well-known variety, said to be a hybrid between the Tea-scented China Rose and the Common Ayrshire; it is a most beautiful and fragrant rose. Splendens is a new variety, with very large-cupped flowers, of a creamy blush; this rose has also that peculiar "myrrh-scented" fragrance.

Ayrshire Roses are some of them, perhaps, surpassed in beauty by the varieties of *Rosa sempervirens*; still they have distinct and desirable qualities: they bloom nearly a fortnight earlier than the roses of that division; they will grow where no other rose will exist; and to climb up the stems of timber trees in plantations near frequented walks, and to form undergrowth, they are admirably well adapted; they also make graceful and beautiful standards, for the ends of the branches descend and shade the stems, which, in consequence, increase rapidly in bulk. It seems probable that Ayrshire Roses will grow to an enor-

mous size as standards, and surpass in the beauty of their singular dome-shaped heads many other roses more prized for their rarity.

The following extract from the Dundee Courier of July 11th, 1837, will give some idea how capable these roses are of making even a wilderness a scene of beauty : —

“ Some years ago, a sand pit at Ellangowan was filled up with rubbish found in digging a well. Over this a piece of rock was formed for the growth of plants which prefer such situations, and amongst them were planted some half dozen plants of the Double Ayrshire Rose, raised in this neighbourhood about ten years ago. These roses now most completely cover the whole ground, a space of thirty feet by twenty. At present they are in full bloom, showing probably not less than ten thousand roses in this small space.”

CLIMBING ROSES.

DIVISION SECOND. ROSA MULTIFLORA.

The *Rosa multiflora*, or many-flowered rose, is a native of Japan, from whence it was brought by Thunberg, and introduced into this country in 1804. Several of the varieties in the catalogue have been raised in Italy, where these pretty roses flourish and bear seed abundantly. In the neigh-

bourhood of Florence the Double Red may be seen climbing to an enormous extent, and large plants, completely covered with thousands of its very double and perfect flowers, having a fine appearance. The Single White is also grown in Italy; from this I have this season (1837) raised several hundreds of seedlings; the seed I received from Signor Crivelli, of Como, an Italian Rose amateur, very much devoted to gardening; all the varieties of this family are interesting, as they differ so much from other roses. Alba, or the Double White, is rather a misnomer, for it is not pure white, but rather a pale flesh-colour, pretty and distinct. Crivellii is a new variety, and one of the prettiest; its flowers are of a brilliant and changeable red, very unique; it is a free grower, and well deserves attention. Elegans is a most beautiful little rose, changing from blush to nearly pure white: it is a little hybridised, and consequently more hardy than the true Rosa multiflora. Fragrans is a most robust growing variety, but it has not yet bloomed in this country. Scarlet Grevillia or Russelliana is a hybrid, differing much in character from the other varieties of this family; it is more hardy, but does not climb so freely; still it is a beautiful and distinct rose: its large clusters of shaded crimson flowers have a fine effect on a pillar. Grevillia, or the Seven Sisters' Rose is a vigorous climber, blooming in large clusters, which show a curious diversity of colours;

for, soon after expansion, the flowers change from crimson to purplish rose, and then to pale rose; so that in the clusters may be seen three or four shades, from rose to deep purplish crimson. In wet soils, it is often killed to the ground by the winter's frost; even in warm situations, and if covered with mats, it shoots so early that when uncovered it cannot endure the cold of spring. It would probably form a fine pillar rose, if thatched in November with green furze or whin, which admits air and yet keeps off the severity of the frost. This covering may continue till March, and then must not be removed at once, but at twice or thrice; as want of caution in not removing their winter covering gradually is the death of thousands of half-hardy plants. If a plant is protected with spray or furze, remove half in mild weather in March, and let the remainder continue a week or fortnight longer, being regulated by the weather. The treatment of the Grevillia Rose as a pillar may be applied to all the varieties of *Rosa multiflora*, except *Russelliana*, as they are impatient of cold. *Hybrida*, or *Laure Davoust*, is a hybrid, and a most elegant and beautiful rose, having all the peculiar neatness of the double red and white varieties, with larger flowers and more beautiful foliage. This is one of the prettiest climbing roses known. A Genevese friend informs me that some pillars of this rose at Geneva are thirty feet high, and covered with

flowers the greater part of summer. Rubra is our oldest variety, but still interesting and pretty. Large plants of this rose may sometimes be seen, seldom putting forth flowers; this is owing to severe pruning, or to the winter killing the small spray-like shoots, from which they are generally produced. Superba is a variety approaching the Grevillia Rose in appearance, but much more dwarf and hardy.

These roses have but few adaptations. I have given under Grevillia Rose their culture as pillar roses: for these and for warm situations against walls, they are very ornamental: they also bloom in the greatest perfection as standards, but they will require removing to a warm shed in winter. Grafted on short stems and grown in large pots, they bloom freely, and form pretty objects, as they produce their myriads of elegant flowers the greater part of summer.

THE EVERGREEN ROSE.

(ROSA SEMPERVIRENS.)

The original of this beautiful family is the *Rosa sempervirens*, the climbing Wild Rose of Italy with small single white flowers, and foliage nearly evergreen. Monsieur Jacques, the chief gardener at the Château de Neuilly, has had the pleasure

of originating most of the varieties now in cultivation; two or three he has named after the daughters of his royal master, King Louis Philippe: Adelaide d'Orleans is one of these, and a very pretty and excellent rose it is, with dark shining green foliage, and beautiful shaded pale rose-coloured flowers; in the Floricultural Cabinet for September, 1837, a figure of it is given, which is as like a sunflower as this pretty and distinct rose. Banksiæflora is more fragrant than the generality of these roses; it seems hybridised in a trifling degree with the old Musk Rose, which has probably imparted a little of its delightful perfume; this has small and very double white flowers. Brunonii is not a true Sempervirens, but approaching so near in its habit, that it cannot be placed in any other division with propriety. It has more colour than usual in roses of this family, as they are all inclined to pale flesh-colour, or white. This is of a vivid rose-colour, and very pretty and distinct. Carnea grandiflora: this name conveys an accurate description, as its flowers are large and flesh-coloured. Donna Maria is of the purest white, with fine dark green foliage, and very double flowers; a good and distinct rose. Felicité perpetué has been sold as "Noisette florabunda," "Noisette compacta," "Mademoiselle Euphrasie," "Abélard sempervirens:" and probably under some other high-sounding appellations, for it is a general favourite, and justly so, as it is

one of the most beautiful of roses. No plant can be more lovely than a large specimen of this rose, covered with its double ranunculus-like cream-coloured flowers. It will not bloom if pruned much; therefore its shoots must be tied in their full length, and thinned out if too numerous, but not shortened.

Jaunâtre is a new variety, with yellowish-white flowers. This is evidently hybridised with the Musk or Noisette Rose, as it is fragrant.

Mélanie de Montjoie has large flowers of the purest white, and foliage very abundant and beautiful, of a shining dark green, contrasting finely with its flowers.

Myrianthes, sometimes called *Ranunculacea*, is a charming plant: its flowers are so perfectly and elegantly shaped, and their colour so delicate, that, if not the most beautiful of all, it is one among them. *Plena* is also known as *Semper-virens major*, and as the Double White Noisette. This is our oldest double variety, and a very good rose. *Princesse Louise* is a fine and vigorous-growing variety, with flowers of a pale rose, very double and prettily cupped. *Princess Marie* is one of the deepest in colour in this group; her flowers are of a bright rosy pink, beautifully cupped, and blooming in large clusters. *Rampant*, as its name implies, is a most vigorous and rampant grower, and a very pretty pure white rose. This will cover a wall or building with nearly as much

rapidity as the common Ayrshire. Scandens is a hybrid Sempervirens, having much of the Ayrshire habit, and making shoots of an immense length in one season. Its flowers are of a delicate buff when they first open, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour. Alice Grey is the poetical name given to this rose by some nurserymen. Spectabile, or Rose Ayez of some catalogues, is a fine and distinct climbing rose, with bright rosy lilac flowers, and curiously incised petals; a most vigorous-growing and desirable variety. Triomphe de Bolwyller, or Sempervirens Odorata, is a hybrid between the Rosa Sempervirens and the Tea-scented China Rose, and decidedly one of the finest climbing roses known; its large globular flowers are very fragrant, and much like Ncisette Lamarque, differing slightly in colour. This rose often blooms in the autumn, and that pleasing quality makes it still more desirable.

The varieties of Rosa Sempervirens are of the easiest culture, as they seem to flourish in all soils and situations. In sheltered places and under trees they are nearly evergreen, retaining their leaves till spring. This makes them valuable for covering banks, trees, or walls. I know of no rose idea prettier than that of a wilderness of evergreen roses, the varieties planted promiscuously, and suffered to cover the surface of the ground with their entangled shoots. To effect this, the ground should be dug, manured, and thoroughly cleaned

from perennial weeds, such as couch grass, &c., and the plants planted from three to five feet asunder. If the soil is rich, the latter distance will do; they must be hoed amongst, and kept clean from weeds after planting, till the branches meet; they will then soon form a beautiful mass of foliage and flowers, covering the soil too densely for weeds of minor growth to flourish. Those weeds that are more robust should be pulled out occasionally, and this is all the culture they will require; for temples, columns, and verandahs, their use is now becoming well known. One of the most complete temples of roses is that at the seat of — Warner, Esq., Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire; and the prettiest specimens of festooning these roses from one column to another, by means of small iron chains (strong iron wire will do), may be seen at Broxbourn Bury, near Hoddesdon, the seat of — Bosanquet, Esq. They also form elegant and graceful standards; like the Ayrshire roses their shoots are pendulous, and soon hide the stem, in a few years forming a pretty dome of foliage and flowers; for covering the naked stems of forest or ornamental trees they are also very useful, as their roots will not injure the tree which supports them; and if strong copper wire is brought loosely round the trunk of the tree to support their branches, they will give scarcely any trouble in such situations. To make them grow vigorously, give them a supply of manure on the

surface, annually in the autumn, to be carried to their roots by the rains of winter. In autumn or winter pruning, their branches must be left their full length, for, if shortened, they will make prodigious long shoots the following season, but produce no flowers; as they are very flexible, they can be laid in and twisted in any direction, but the use of the knife must be avoided as much as possible. It is, I fear, almost hopeless to advise raising roses of this family from seed; they are for the most part too double, and the species being a native of Italy, I fear that our cloudy skies are by far too unfavourable; but how charming would be a rose of this family with crimson flowers, and a tendency to bloom in autumn—in short, a Perpetual Crimson Evergreen rose: to obtain this all lovers of roses ought at least to give the following experiment a fair trial:—plant against a south wall in a warm soil *Princesse Marie* and the *China rose Fabvier*, also the *Bourbon rose Gloire de Rosomène*; fertilize different flowers of the former with the pollen from both these varieties; the flowers of *Princesse Marie* are not quite double, and in a very warm and dry season, it is quite possible that seed may be produced.

THE BOURSAULT ROSE.

(ROSA ALPINA.)

This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish, flexible shoots ; they are not such decided climbers as the preceding three divisions, but they are excellently well adapted for pillar roses : they owe their origin to the *Rosa Alpina*, a single red rose, a native of the Alps, and also of the hills in the south of France. M. Boursault, formerly a great Parisian Rose amateur, gave his name to the group, by the first double variety, the Red, being named after him. Blush, or Boursault Florida, Calypso, White Boursault, Bengale Florida, Rose de Lisle, &c., for it is known by all these names, is a beautiful rose, and when trained up a pillar its large and delicately-coloured flowers have a fine effect ; the Tea-scented Roses budded on this rose bloom in great perfection. Crimson, or Amadis, is also a very fine pillar rose ; its clusters of large, deep purple and crimson flowers are inclined to be pendulous, consequently they have a fine effect when on a tall pillar, and as a pendulous standard it is quite unrivalled. Drummond's Thornless is now an old variety, but it produces such a profusion of bright red flowers, that it ought to be in every collection of climbing roses. Elegans is a most beautiful vivid-coloured rose ; its purple and crimson flowers are often striped with white : this

has a long succession of bloom, as it is one of the earliest and latest of summer roses. *Gracilis* is a hybrid, of the most vigorous growth in good soils, often making shoots ten to twelve feet long in one season; unlike the other varieties of this division, its shoots are covered with thorns. Nothing can be more graceful than the luxuriant foliage of this plant; it has also finely-cupped flowers, of the most vivid rose-colour, and must be reckoned a beautiful and desirable rose. *Inermis*, or *Boursault Pleine*, is a pretty variety, with flowers of a bright red, and a fine and luxuriant grower. The *Red Boursault* is our oldest variety, and, though only semi-double, it is distinct, pretty, and still a rose worth cultivating.

THE BANKSIAN ROSE.

(*ROSA BANKSIÆ.*)

Among the Banksian Roses, botanists class *Rosa lævigata*, or *sinica*, a rose with peculiarly glossy foliage, and large single white flowers. This is a native of Georgia, also of Tartary and China, and, very probably, is the plant from which the Chinese derived our Double Banksian Roses. *Rosa sinica* is also known as *Rosa lævigata* and *Rosa ternata*.

Our popular Double White Banksian Rose is

almost universally known and admired. It was introduced in 1807 ; and very large plants are now to be seen in some situations : one in the garden of Miss Chauncey, at Cheshunt, covers a wall of immense extent. The flowers of the White Banksian Rose have a slight violet-like perfume, very agreeable. The Yellow Banksian Rose was brought to this country in 1827. This is an unique and beautiful variety, with scentless straw-coloured flowers, a little inclining to buff : they are like the flowers of the white, very small and double. Both these roses bloom early in May ; and large plants, covered with their clusters of flowers, have a pretty, but most un-rose-like appearance. The new Yellow Banksian Rose, *Jaune Serin*, has larger flowers than the preceding, and is really a fine and vigorous growing variety. The Rose-coloured Banksian Rose is a hybrid, with very bright rose-coloured flowers, the whole plant partaking as much of the character of the *Boursault* Rose as of the Banksian : in fact, it is a most complete mule ; and though it has lost a little too much caste in the shape and size of its flowers—for they are a degree larger, and not quite so double as those of the Banksian Rose—it will prove a very pretty, bright-coloured climber, and quite hardy. The *Rosa Banksia*, *Odoratissima*, lately introduced from France, and in some catalogues said to have rose-coloured flowers, in others rose-coloured margined with

white, I am fearful is a rose with a "nom d'affaire."

The true Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses, as they are too tender: they require a wall, or very sheltered situation. Their very early flowering, also, renders this quite necessary, as the spring frosts, in cold exposures, destroy the bloom in the bud. They bloom more freely in dry than in wet, retentive soils, and they require pruning with care, for none of the small and twiggy branches should be shortened: but, if the plant has a superabundance, some of them may be removed. If their branches are shortened they will not bloom, but put forth a profusion of strong shoots. The flowers will be generally found in the greatest abundance on these small and twiggy branches, which at once points out the necessity of their being left on the plant. Often, towards the end of summer, large old plants will produce immensely thick and strong shoots. These should be removed early in autumn, unless they are wanted to fill up a vacancy on the wall: the upper part of the plant, and its flowering twigs, will then not be exhausted in spring by them.

Banksian Roses seldom bear seed in this country; but in the south of France, and in Italy, they produce it in tolerable abundance; so that we may yet expect crimson and other coloured roses of this charming family.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

These are hardy and strong-growing roses, the origin of some of them not well ascertained. Among them, Astrolabe is a pretty, bright-coloured, and very double rose; not so vigorous in its growth as some others, but a distinct and good variety. Clair is a single hybrid rose, with small crimson flowers, said to be between *Rosa sempervirens*, and the Crimson China Rose, or *Rosa semperflorens*. This is a singular and rather pretty rose, blooming all the autumn: it will probably be the parent of some beautiful climbers, as it bears seed freely. Indica major has perhaps a dozen names; for as "*Rosa Bengalensis*," "*Bengalensis scandens*," and the "Walton Rose" of Essex, it is well known; and last, but not least, as "*Rosa craculatum*,"—a name given to it by Mr. Wood of Maresfield. It is a fine robust variety, nearly evergreen, and makes shoots from ten to fifteen feet in length in one season. Its flowers are large, nearly double, and of a delicate pale rose-colour. This beautiful rose may be soon made to cover the most unsightly buildings or walls. Miller's Climber from the nursery of Mr. Miller of Bristol, is a pretty bright pink rose, with small flowers, not quite double. Madame d'Arblay, or Wells' White, has been till now placed among *Rosa sempervirens*; but its habit

is so different, and its origin so well ascertained, that I have removed it to this division.

This robust variety was raised from seed some years since by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, near Tonbridge Wells; and, I believe, given by him to the Messrs. Young of Epsom, from whom I received it, under the name of Madame d'Arblay. In strong soils it makes the most gigantic growth, soon forming a tree or a pillar of the largest size: its flowers are very double and pretty. The Garland, or Wood's Garland, is also a seedling, raised by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, I believe, from the seed of the Noisette Rose. Like Madame d'Arblay, this is a vigorous grower, producing its flowers in immense clusters. These are fragrant, and change from white to pink after expansion.

Rosa elegans is a variety which has hitherto been omitted in the catalogue. This is also known as *Bengale élégante*: it is a rose of most distinct character, with cupped flowers, of the brightest pink, and nearly double. It makes long flexible shoots, and blooms in great profusion for a much longer period than any other summer rose.

To Hybrid Climbing Roses a very singular and pretty variety has been added. This I have raised from Italian seed. It produces abundance of flowers in large clusters, of a bright crimson scarlet, nearly double, and, what is very rare among climbing roses, they are very fragrant. I have named this rose "Sir John Sebright," as

I have the honour of knowing that Sir John is a great admirer of brilliant coloured climbing roses.

A new family of climbing roses has been lately introduced from North America; we owe this group to *Rosa rubifolia*, the Bramble-leaved or Prairie Rose. A Mr. Feast, nurseryman at Baltimore, has been the originator of a few varieties, one of which is described as being an autumnal bloomer. The Queen of the Prairies is one of the best of these roses, producing its flowers, which are rather flat, and regularly imbricated in large clusters; these are of a bright rose-colour, streaked with white; its foliage is large, and habit very robust; it seems, however, to require a dry season; in America it is highly esteemed, their summers are dry and hot, and under these unfavourable circumstances to most roses, it retains its flowers fresh and unfading. Superba, or Pallida, is a most abundant bloomer; its flowers are produced in large clusters, colour pale blush; Baltimore Belle is described in the American catalogues as a pretty bright pink rose. I have received a rose twice from America under this name; in both instances Superba was sent. Perpetual Pink is a pretty rose with flowers of rosy pink tinted with purple; it only occasionally blooms in autumn.

The species with single flowers grows abundantly in the prairies of North America. Seed-

lings from this, according to American writers, give semi-double and double flowers in the second generation; we shall therefore probably receive shortly some new varieties, as some American nurserymen are propagating it by seed extensively.

Among climbing roses but few can be found that will bear seed in this country, the Ayrshire Roses excepted, from some of which it is probable that some fine and original climbers may be raised. A most desirable object to obtain is a dark crimson *Rosa ruga*; this may possibly be accomplished by planting that favourite rose with the Ayrshire Queen, and fertilising its flowers very carefully with those of that dark rose. It is remarkable that although these roses are both hybrids, from species apparently very remote in their affinities, yet both of them bear seed, even without being fertilised. The Blush Ayrshire, a most abundant seed-bearer, may be planted with the Ayrshire Queen, the Common Bourbon, Gloire de Rosomène, the Double Yellow Briar, Single Crimson Moss, Celine, Henri Barbet, the China Rose, Fabvier, and its flowers fertilised with the pollen of these roses; if any combination can be effected, pleasing results may reasonably be hoped for. To "make assurance doubly sure," the anthers of the Ayrshire Rose should be removed from some of the flowers with which the experiment is tried.

The Red Boursault Rose, planted with Athelin, may perhaps be made the parent of some brilliant red climbing roses.

Rose Clair, if planted against a south wall, with Gloire de Rosomène, or fertilised with the flowers of Athelin, Sir John Sebright, or the Ayrshire Queen, would give some distinct and curious varieties.

Sempervirens scandens, of which the flowers are buff when they first open, would be worth experimenting upon with the Double Yellow Briar; as this is a most vigorous climber, its progeny, however much of hybrids, would be sure to retain enough of that desirable quality.

TREATMENT OF THE SEED, SOWING, &c.

The hips of all the varieties of roses will in general be fully ripe by the beginning of November; they should then be gathered and kept entire, in a flower-pot filled with dry sand, carefully guarded from mice; in February, or by the first week in March, they must be broken to pieces with the fingers, and sown in flower-pots, such as are generally used for sowing seeds in, called "seed-pans," but for rose seeds they should not be too shallow; nine inches in depth will be enough; these should be nearly, but not quite,

filled with a rich compost of rotten manure and sandy loam or peat; the seeds may be covered, to the depth of about half an inch, with the same compost; a piece of kiln wire must then be placed over the pot, fitting closely at the rim, so as to prevent the ingress of mice, which are passionately fond of rose seeds; there must be space enough between the wire and the mould for the young plants to come up; half an inch will probably be found enough; the pots of seed must never be placed under glass, but kept constantly in the open air, in a full sunny exposure, as the wire will shade the mould, and prevent its drying. Water should be given occasionally in dry weather; the young plants will perhaps make their appearance in April or May, but very often the seed does not vegetate till the second spring. When they have made their "rough leaves," that is, when they have three or four leaves, exclusive of their seed leaves, they must be carefully raised with the point of a narrow pruning knife, potted into small pots, and placed in the shade: if the weather is very hot and dry, they may be covered with a hand-glass for a few days. They may remain in those pots a month, and then be planted cut into a rich border; by the end of August those that are robust growers will have made shoots long enough for budding. Those that have done so may be cut down, and one or two strong stocks budded with each; these will the following

summer make vigorous shoots, and the summer following, if left unpruned, to a certainty they will produce flowers. This is the only method to ensure seedling roses flowering the third year; many will do so that are not worked, but very often the superior varieties are shy bloomers on their own roots, till age and careful culture give them strength.

It may be mentioned here, as treatment applicable to all seed-bearing roses, that when it is desirable the qualities of a favourite rose should preponderate, the petals of the flower to be fertilised must be opened gently with the fingers*;

* It requires some watchfulness to do this at the proper time; if too soon, the petals will be injured in forcing them open; and in hot weather in July, if delayed only an hour or two, the anthers will be found to have shed their pollen. To ascertain precisely when the pollen is in a fit state for transmission, a few of the anthers should be gently pressed with the finger and thumb; if the yellow dust adheres to them the operation may be performed; it requires close examination and some practice to know when the flower to be operated upon is in a fit state to receive the pollen; as a general rule, the flowers ought to be in the same state of expansion, or, in other words, about the same age. It is only in cases where it is wished for the qualities of a particular rose to predominate, that the removal of the anthers of the rose to be fertilised is necessary; thus, if a yellow climbing rose is desired by the union of the Yellow Briar with the Ayrshire, *every anther* should be removed from the latter, so that it is fertilised solely with the pollen of the former. In some cases, where it is desirable to have the qualities of both parents in an equal degree, the removal of the anthers must not take place; thus, I have found by removing them from the Luxembourg Moss, and fer-

Rose accidentally fertilised, we may expect that art will do much more for us.

The following extract from the Botanical Register for January, 1840, will, I think, go to prove that these expectations are not without foundation: —

“ My principal reason for publishing a figure of this very remarkable plant, *Fuchsia Standishii*, is because it is a mule between *Fuchsia fulgens* and *Fuchsia globosa*, two plants as dissimilar as possible in the same genus. The former, indeed, figured in this work for the year 1838, tab. 1., differs in so many respects from the common species of the genus, especially in having an herbaceous stem and tuberous roots, that it has been supposed impossible that it should be a *Fuchsia* at all. It now, however, appears, from the fact of its crossing freely with the common *Fuchsias*, that it produces hybrids, and really does belong to the genus. These hybrids are completely intermediate between the two parents; in this case having the leaves, flowers, and habit of their mother, *Fuchsia globosa*, with the hairiness and tenderness of foliage of their father, some of his colouring, and much of his herbaceous character. It is by no means necessary to take *Fuchsia globosa* for the female parent, as *Fuchsia fulgens* is found to intermix readily with many other species. That which is now figured is the handsomest I have seen. It was raised by Mr.

John Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot, who sent me specimens last July, together with flowers of several others of inferior appearance. He tells me that it is an exceedingly free bloomer, with a stiff erect habit; and I can state, from my personal knowledge, that the plant is very handsome."

Now this is from Dr. Lindley, who may be quoted as a weighty authority; and this plant is a hybrid between two, one of which, I believe, it was seriously contemplated to place out of the genus *Fuchsia*, so dissimilar did it appear to any known species of that genus. After this, we may hope for a Mossy Bourbon Rose, and a Yellow Ayrshire.

PROPAGATION OF SUMMER ROSES.

There are four modes of propagation applicable to Summer Roses, viz. by layers, by cuttings, by budding, and by grafting. Layering may be performed in spring, summer, and autumn; the two latter seasons only can be recommended, but if any are forgotten or omitted by accident, the operation in spring will often give success; still as summer layering is the most legitimate, I shall give directions for that my first notice.

About the middle of July in most seasons the shoots will be found about eighteen inches or two feet in length; from these, two thirds of their length the leaves should be cut off, close to the shoot, be-

ginning at the base, with a very sharp knife; the shoot must then be brought to the ground, so as to be able to judge in what place the hole must be made to receive it; this may be made large enough to hold a quarter of a peck of compost: in heavy and retentive soils this should be rotten dung and pit sand in equal quantities, well mixed; the shoot must then be "tongued," *i. e.* the knife introduced just below a bud, and brought upwards, so as to cut about half way through; this must be done at the side or back of the shoot (not by any means at the front or in the bend), so that the tongue does not close; to make this certain a small piece of glass or thin earthenware may be introduced to keep it open. Much nicety is required to have the tongue at the upper part of the shoot, so as not to be in the part which forms the bow, as it is of consequence that it should be within two inches of the surface, so as to feel the effects of the atmospheric heat; unless this is attended to the roots will not be emitted quickly; the tongued part must be placed in the centre of the compost, and a moderate-sized stone put on the surface of the ground to keep the layer in its place. The first week in November the layers may be taken from the parent plant, and either potted as required, or planted out where they are to remain. Those shoots not long enough in July and August may be layered in October, when the layers are taken from the shoots, and, if any are

forgotten, February and March will be the most favourable months for the operation; as a general rule, July is the most proper season.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

To procure early cuttings, so as to have plants ready for planting out in June, strong plants must be placed in the forcing-house in December; these will make vigorous shoots, which, when thoroughly ripe in March, should be made into cuttings about six inches in length; the leaves must be left on that part of the cutting above the surface. Supposing the cutting to contain six buds, from three of these the leaves may be removed, or, if they are very large, even four, leaving two buds with the leaves attached. The cuttings may be planted singly in small pots filled one third with small pieces of broken pots (on these must the end of the cutting rest), and the remainder with light mould, or peat and sand equal quantities; the cuttings must then be placed in a gentle hot-bed and kept perfectly close, no air should be admitted, by raising the lights in the slightest degree, except for the operation of watering; they must be sprinkled with tepid water every morning and again in the afternoon, but the latter only in bright sunny weather: these operations should be performed as quickly as possible, to prevent their being exposed to the exhausting

effects of the open air. They will have made roots in a fortnight or three weeks. When this is ascertained, which can be done by gently turning out the plant, they should be placed in a cold frame and still kept close. After being a week in this situation they may be potted into larger pots. This is a very interesting method of propagation, and the plants made in this manner form very pretty bushes of compact growth; it is applicable to all roses: even Moss Roses will strike root if treated as above: they require more patience, as they are longer in forming their roots than many, as are also the Provence. Care must be taken that the shoots before being formed into cuttings, are perfectly ripe: an invariable sign of their maturity is when the terminal bud is formed at the end of the shoot; this shows that they have made their first growth; to hasten this, the plants should be placed in the most sunny situation, so as to mature their shoots as early as possible.

Cuttings of Hybrid China Roses, Hybrid Bourbons, and of all the climbing roses, may be raised with facility by planting them in a shady border in September. They may be made about ten inches in length, two thirds of which should be planted in the soil: in fact, they can scarcely be planted too deep: one, or at most two, buds above the surface will be enough; on these buds the leaves must be left untouched. These will be fit for planting out the following autumn.

PROPAGATION BY BUDDING.

This seems at present, owing to the strong wish manifested by the present generation to do every thing quickly, to be the favourite mode of propagation. A summer rose from a cutting requires at least two seasons to form a blooming plant. A layer is occasionally very capricious, and very loth to make roots; indeed, of some varieties, particularly of *Rosa alba*, they will not by any means be induced to form roots when layered, and are very difficult even to be propagated by cuttings from the forcing-house; but these become perfectly docile and manageable when budded, in one season only forming large and handsome plants. The operation of budding is difficult to describe. A longitudinal cut, not so deep as to cut into the wood but merely through the bark should be made in the clear part of the shoot; thus \surd making the diagonal cut at the top of the incision. I differ from most of those who have given directions for budding, as they make the incision thus, \top : my practice has arisen from the frequent inconvenience sustained by shoots from standard stocks being broken off by the wind, when the cut is made at right angles: with the diagonal incision an accident rarely happens: the bark on both sides this incision must be opened with the flat handle peculiar to the budding-knife, and the bud in-

serted: the slice of bark taken off the shoot with the bud in the centre should not be more than an inch in length; but half an inch is enough, the incision being made of the same length: this is the length used by experienced budders, who pride themselves upon performing the operation in the neatest manner possible. When the bud is inserted, cut off with your knife (which should be very sharp) a piece from the upper part of the plate, *i. e.* the piece of bark with the bud attached, so that it fits closely to the diagonal cut at top; then bind it up firmly with cotton twist, such as the tallow-chandlers use for the wicks of candles; the finest quality is best: this is the most eligible binding known and far preferable to matting or worsted. Many writers recommend the wood to be left in the plate: in cases where the bud is unripe this may be very well; but, as a general rule, always remove it. Take buds that are mature, and, by placing the thumb-nail at the top of the plate, peel cleanly the wood from the bark: if a remnant of wood is left on or near the eye of the bud, let it remain; it will do no harm; but if attempted to be removed, the eye is liable to be bruised and injured. Budding may be commenced in June, and performed as late as the second week in September; if done in June, the only shoots fit to take buds from are those that have shed their bloom: on these alone the buds are mature. I have occasionally known them to suc-

ceed in October. After August it is at the best uncertain, as the success of the operation entirely depends upon the state of the weather. In taking the wood from the bark, it will seem occasionally as if the eye or root of the bud is dragged out; it will then appear hollow: this only appears so, and is not of the least consequence, at least with roses, as those apparently hollow buds take as readily as those with the eye prominent.

PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING.

This may performed in the forcing-house in January, and in the open air in February and March. There are many modes of grafting: those most eligible for roses are the common "whip-grafting," using clay as a covering, and "cleft-grafting," using wax or pitch: the former is generally the most successful; and if the stocks are potted a year before being used, strong blooming plants of the perpetual roses may be made in three months.

A neighbouring amateur has been very fortunate in grafting roses, merely gathering his stocks from the hedges in January and February, and immediately grafting and potting them after the operation; in doing so covering the union of the graft firmly with mould, using no clay, so as to leave only three or four buds above the surface,

and placing them in a gentle hotbed, in a common garden-frame, keeping them very close. In this simple method of operating I have seen eighteen out of twenty grafts grow, but, owing to the stocks not being established in pots a year, as they ought to have been, these plants have not made strong and luxuriant shoots the first season. Stocks may be potted in October, if none can be had established in pots: these may be used in January or February with much success.

In whip-grafting of roses in pots it will be as well to omit the usual tongue by which in open air the graft is, as it were, hung on the stock; this tonguing weakens rose-grafts too much; as their shoots are generally pithy, a slice of bark with a *very small* portion of wood about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, taken from one side of the stock where the bark is clear and free from knots, is all that is required; then take part of a shoot about seven inches in length, and pare its lower end down quite thin till it fits accurately on the place in length and breadth, from whence the slice of bark and wood from the stock was taken; bind it firmly with strong bass, which has been soaked in water, and then place clay over it, so as to leave no crack for the admission of air: presuming this graft to be in a pot, it may be plunged in sawdust or old tan, leaving two buds of the graft above the surface in a gentle hotbed, and kept close till it has put forth its shoots: when these are three inches in

length, air may be admitted gradually by propping up the light: if perpetual roses, they may shortly be moved to the greenhouse, where they will bloom in great perfection in early spring. After this first bloom their shoots should be shortened, and if required they may be planted in the open borders, where they will flower again and again during the summer: if summer roses they will flower but once, but they will make strong shoots and establish themselves for another season; if a forcing-house is used instead of a hotbed frame they must be plunged in the same materials, as this keeps the clay moist, and generally ensures success; if convenient, grafting wax, made as follows, may be used in lieu of clay: 1 lb. Burgundy pitch, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. common pitch, 2 oz. bees'-wax, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton fat, melted, and put on with a brush while warm: in cleft-grafting, the first operation is to cut off your stock to the height required, with a clean horizontal cut, taking care to make this just above a bud: opposite to this bud, cleave your stock, making the cleft about an inch long; and avoid, if possible, cleaving through the stock. Your graft may be from three to four inches long, having from three to four buds on it; cut one inch of the lower end of your graft to the exact form of a wedge, then pare off one side of the wedge very thin, leaving a bud, if possible, on the thick side; open the cleft with the point of your knife, or the flattened haft of a budding-knife, and insert the

thin side of your one-sided wedge, till the barks of both stock and graft are perfectly even ; bind with a piece of cotton twist or worsted, or twine partially untwisted ; cover the side of the stock in which is the cleft, and also the top of the stock, with grafting-wax, and plunge in gentle heat, as recommended for whip-grafted roses. Grafting-pitch must alone be used. If the grafts are small, this is a very nice mode, but difficult to describe ; and the same result may be obtained by rind-grafting*, a very neat method. Before this operation the stocks must be placed in the forcing-house for a few days, till the bark will run, *i. e.* part readily from the wood ; the top of the stock must then be cut off cleanly, and without the least slope ; an incision, as in budding, must then be made through the bark from the crown of the stock downwards, about one inch in length, which can be opened with the haft of a budding-knife ; directly opposite to this incision a bud should be left, if one can be found, on the stem of the stock ; the graft must then be cut flat on one side, as for whip-grafting, and inserted between the bark and wood, bound with bass, and covered with grafting wax. In March this may be done with young shoots of the current season from the forcing-house ; they must be

* The best stocks for this kind of grafting are the Blush Bour-sault and Rosa Manettii : the latter I received a few years since from Italy.

mature ; as a rule, take only bloom shoots that have just shed their flowers—these are always ripe. To those who love roses, I know no gardening operation of more interest than that of grafting roses in pots in winter ; blooming plants of the perpetual roses are made so quickly, and they are so constantly under observation ; but for this a small forcing-house is of course necessary : a house twelve feet by eight feet, with an eighteen-inch Arnott's stove, will do all that is necessary ; and the expense of a structure of these dimensions is very moderate. What can be done in the way of propagation in so small a house with method is quite astonishing ; a hotbed frame will give the same results, but the plants cannot be viewed in bad weather with equal facility ; that interest attached to watching closely every shoot as it pushes forth to bud and bloom in all its gay attire is lost. To the mind happily constituted this is a calm and untiring pleasure ; the bud breaking through its brown wintry covering into verdant leaves, replete with the delicate tints so peculiar to early spring, and unchecked by cold and withering blasts, makes us feel vernal pleasures, even in January ; and then the peeping flower-buds perhaps of some rare and as yet unseen variety, add to these still calm pleasures, felt only by those who really love plants and flowers, and all the lovely creations of nature.

PLANTING.

November and December are so well known to be favourable months for planting the summer roses, that it is thought by many amateurs no others are or can be so eligible; applied to dry sandy soils this is quite correct, but on wet retentive soils if the holes are opened in winter, so that the mould is pulverised by frost, February is much better. In light soils a mixture of well rotted manure and rich stiff loam from an old pasture, giving to each plant, if a standard, a wheelbarrowful, if a dwarf, about half that quantity, will be found the best compost; if the soil is stiff, the same quantity of manure and pit or road-sand, equal parts, will be most eligible; the roots of the plants will require but little pruning, merely shorten any that are long and straggling, and if the plants are very luxuriant, those planted in autumn may have their branches shortened to about half their length, to prevent the wind rocking them; in February they may be pruned as directed for each family; in spring-planting, they may be pruned before they are planted; in every case, some manure to the extent of three or four inches in depth, should be placed on the surface round the stem of each plant; this keeps the roots in a moist state, and enriches the soil.

CULTIVATION OF SUMMER ROSES IN
POTS.

For this purpose, a selection of the finest double varieties are alone eligible. Plants worked on neat stems not more than four inches high, and with fibrous compact roots, so that they will admit of being placed in the centre of the pots, should be potted late in October, or early in November, in twenty-four sized or eight-inch pots, in a compost of loam and rotten manure, or loam and leaf mould and manure, in equal quantities; if to a bushel of this compost half a peck of pounded charcoal is added, it will be improved. After potting, they should be placed on slates, and then plunged in sawdust or old tan, so that the surface of the mould in the pots is covered about two inches in depth with the material used for plunging. A sunny exposed situation is better than under a wall, for when placed near a wall the branches always incline from it, so that the plant, in lieu of being round and compact, as it ought to be, becomes one-sided; in February following they may be pruned in closely, *i. e.* to within two or three buds of the base of each shoot, and remain plunged during the summer; additional vigour may be given by removing the sawdust or tan from the surface of the pots in March, and substituting rotten manure; during the summer all suckers must be carefully removed, and in June, July, and August all luxuriant shoots shortened, by pinching off their ends,

and superfluous shoots nipped in the bud; so that each plant is made to form a neat compact bush, not too much crowded with shoots. If this is properly attended to, they will scarcely require pruning the following spring, but only a few of the shoots thinned out, *i. e.* entirely removed. These plants will require abundance of water in dry hot weather in summer, and once a week in June and July they should be watered with guano water, 1 lb. to twelve gallons of water will be of sufficient strength; if not placed on slates, the pots must be removed once a fortnight to prevent the roots entering the soil underneath the pots, which will give them much additional vigour: but the check they receive when removed is very injurious; this must, therefore, be carefully guarded against. The above treatment is also applicable to Moss and Provence Roses on their own roots, which, when required for forcing, may at once be removed from the plunging-bed, after having remained there one summer, to the forcing-house*; those required for exhibition only, may also remain there till near the blooming season, when, if it is wished to retard them, they may be placed under a north wall, if to accelerate, they may be removed to the greenhouse, or to any pit or frame under glass.

With the exception of the Moss and Provence roses, which are, and always will be, favourites for forcing, summer roses are not so eligible for

* Directions for forcing roses will be found p. 217.

pot-culture, as the autumnal roses ; they bloom but once, and, if intended for exhibition, it is so extremely difficult to have them in perfection in any given day : if the season is cold and cloudy it is most difficult to bring them forward, as fire-heat in summer is injurious to roses brought from the open air, and, if dry and hot, it is equally difficult to retard them ; at least this can be done only for a *very short* period.

Moss and Provence roses that have been forced have generally been thought to require a season's rest ; but with the following treatment this will not be required. Presuming that they have bloomed in February or March, they should have their shoots shortened to within two or three buds, re-potted, and placed in a cold frame, plunged in the before-mentioned materials, and, towards the end of April, placed in the open air, as before directed ; if carefully attended to during the summer, the plants will be sufficiently vigorous to bear forcing again the ensuing season ; those plants intended only for exhibition, or to bloom at the usual season without forcing, may be shifted annually towards the end of September, the earth shaken entirely from the roots of the plants. From eight-inch pots they may be shifted into nine-inch or sixteen-sized pots ; and it will not be advisable to place them in any of the larger-sized pots, unless plants are required of extra size, as they become heavy, and difficult to move with safety.

There appears to me much room for improve-

ment in the pot-culture of summer roses. Why should they not have shade and shelter? are they less worthy than the gaudy but odourless tulip? the carnation? the auricula? All these have shade and shelter in their blooming season. Why then have we neglected to give it to the rose? simply because fashion has not led the way. We well know how frequently rain and wind destroy nearly all the flowers of our summer roses; how easy, then, would it be to erect a light shed covered with canvass, something like those used to cover tulips, when in bloom. An erection of this kind, thirty to forty or fifty feet long, and from eight to ten feet wide, would admit of a path in the centre, and a border of roses in pots on each side. If the weather should be unfavourable, their flowers would expand in perfection, unscathed by those summer storms of wind and rain, peculiar to our climate, so fatal to flowers, and, above all, to roses: and if, on the contrary, we have "real merry days of June," with a glowing and unclouded sun, how agreeable would be the shade of the "rosarium," how beautiful the tints of the flowers thus shaded, and how delightful their perfume! If the weather is warm and dry, roses placed in a temporary erection of this kind should be carefully, but not too abundantly, watered every evening, and, what is better than saturating the pots with water, the central path should be sprinkled two or three times a-day, and water poured on the ground between the pots.

PART II.

THE AUTUMNAL ROSE GARDEN.

To Autumnal Roses we are much indebted for that prolonged season of interest which this "Queen of Flowers" now gives. The roses of June, however splendid, soon fade; but some Perpetual, or Noisette, or Bourbon roses enrich our gardens with their perfume and gay colours, till the chills of approaching winter prevent the expansion of their flowers. To have roses in autumn has, from the earliest ages, been esteemed a luxury; the Egyptians cultivated a variety supposed to be our monthly rose; and by retarding the flowering season, it is presumed, by late pruning, they were able to export immense quantities of roses to Rome during the early winter months, *i. e.* in November and December. Whether the *plants* were sent full of bloom-buds, in pots or cases, or simply the flowers preserved in some way, is uncertain. It appears, however, that the Romans soon became adepts in the art of cultivating autumnal roses; for when the Egyptians sent to Domitian, on his birth-day, which

was towards the middle of November, a magnificent present of roses, it excited only laughter and disdain among the Romans. So abundant were they then in Rome, that, to quote Martial, "In all the streets we inhale the perfumes of spring, and see sparkling the fresh garlands of flowers: send us wheat, Egyptians, and we will send you roses."*

It seems, also, that the Romans forced flowers by means of hot water, in their forcing houses, so as to produce roses and lilies in December, for Seneca † declaims against these inventions. Martial also says, book 12. epigram 127. "That roses, formerly only seen in spring, had in his time become common during the winter." If we may thus judge from the ancients, our autumnal and our winter roses, and even our forcing by hot water, which has been thought to be so recent an invention, are all of high antiquity; but, if we may credit Pliny and others, the Romans could not approach us in variety. The rose of Pæstum, the *rosa bifera* alluded to by Virgil ‡, appears to have been the only autumnal rose known. This, according to Pliny, bloomed in the spring, and again in the autumn. Many botanists have searched for this rose near the ruins of Pæstum, and other

* Martial, book 6. epigram 80.

† "Non vivunt contra naturam, qui hieme concupiscunt Rosam; Fomentoque aquarum calentium, et calorum apta imitatione, bruma liliū florem vernū exprimunt?"—Epist. 122, 8.

‡ Georgics, book 4. verse 18.

parts of Italy, but no species or variety has been found at all approaching to it in character. Our very old Damask Rose, the red monthly, not the comparatively new rose, "rose à quatres saisons" of the French, but the red monthly rose of our oldest writers on gardening, is probably the rose which was cultivated so extensively in Egypt and in Rome for its quality of flowering in autumn. I have frequently observed the stools* of this variety, when pruned late in spring, not only to flower in June and September, but also in the latter month to put forth branches, which in October were covered with flower buds. Now these, owing to our cold rains in November, never came to perfection; but in the warm climates of Egypt and Italy, they would doubtless bloom abundantly even as late as November. Modern gardening has made rapid strides in rose culture: our varieties of autumnal roses are already almost innumerable; but among them none are more fragrant than

THE PERPETUAL DAMASK ROSE.

(ROSIER DE DAMAS, A FLEURS PERPETUELLES.)

This division has as much variety in its origin as in its appearance; it would, indeed, be a diffi-

* These are old plants used for layering, and are cut down closely every season.

cult task to trace the parentage of some of the justly esteemed varieties of this family. Our old red and white monthly roses have, no doubt, contributed their share of sweet assistance; for, in many of them, the powerful fragrance of these two very old damask roses is apparent, and no perfume can be more pleasing.

In preference to giving a slight history of the family at the commencement, I shall, as I describe them, at the risk of being tedious, give the supposed origin of most of the varieties; premising, that all those termed *true perpetuals* have, generally, a terminal cluster of buds at the end of each shoot, whether produced in spring, summer, or autumn.

Antinous is a new rose, evidently between the French Rose and Crimson Perpetual, equalling that fine rose in form and fragrance, and surpassing it in beauty of colouring. This when first introduced did not bloom constantly in the autumn: it now, however, puts forth its fine crimson-purple flowers in September. It will therefore be much esteemed, as we have hitherto been accustomed to roses of more sober hues in that pleasant month. Billiard, so named from a French rose amateur, is a pretty bright rose, very fragrant and double, and a true perpetual. Belle Italienne approaches very near to the Crimson Perpetual, except that its flowers are larger, and not quite so double: this is also a true perpetual. Bernard, or Pompon

Perpetual, is a most beautiful rose, with rather small flowers; but these are very double and finely-shaped, of a delicate carmine tinted with salmon, and very fragrant. This rose will flourish better on the Boursault stock than on the Dog Rose: this is a true perpetual, and a most desirable rose.

The Crimson Perpetual, Rose du Roi, or Lee's Crimson Perpetual, deserves a few extra words of comment. This fine rose was raised from seed, in 1812, in the gardens of the palace of Saint Cloud, then under the direction of Le Comte Lelieur, and named by him Rose du Roi; owing, I suppose, to Louis the Eighteenth soon after that time being restored, and presenting an opportunity for the Comte to show his loyalty: it is not recorded that he changed its name during the hundred days to Rose de l'Empereur! It is asserted that it was raised from the *Rosa Portlandica*, a semi-double bright-coloured rose, much like the rose known in this country as the Scarlet Four-Seasons, or *Rosa Pæstana*; which, Eustace tells us, in his Classical Tour, grows among the ruins of Pæstum, enlivening them with its brilliant autumnal flowers. This proves to be a traveller's tale.

Every gentleman's garden ought to have a large bed of Crimson Perpetual Roses, to furnish bouquets during August, September, and October: their fragrance is so delightful, their colour so rich, and their form so perfect.

De Rennes is a true perpetual, of first-rate excellence, with large and very double flowers. Délice d'Hiver is a splendid rose, with large and finely-shaped flowers, of that vivid rose-colour so much admired; also a true perpetual. Désespoir des Amateurs, or Perpetuatissima, had its origin in Italy, from whence it was ushered into France, with its high-sounding names, equally ridiculous; for, in reality, the rose, though pretty and fragrant, is much below many in this division. It is a hybrid of uncertain origin, and totally unlike any other rose in habit, which is dwarf and rather delicate.

Flon, Gloire des Perpetuelles, or La Mienne, is a true perpetual, and abundant bloomer, with a peculiar and pretty habit; for its foliage has a soft appearance, and, when the plant is covered with its brilliant red flowers, no Perpetual Rose is more beautiful. Ferox is quite unique, and very magnificent, having larger flowers than any other in this division; but it is not a certain autumnal bloomer. The White Four-Seasons has an attractive name; but it does not deserve it, as it has not the habit of the True Four-Seasons Rose, producing constantly terminal flower-buds, but more like the Common White Damask, from which it is but little removed. The Grand Perpetual, or Fabert's, is a true perpetual Rose of great excellence, requiring a rich soil and good culture to bloom in per-

fection. It has one great fault,—the flowers produced in July are so large that they almost invariably burst: but its autumnal flowers are much more symmetrical. Grande et Belle, or Monstreuse, is a rose of immense size and beauty, and generally a good and true perpetual. Henriette Boulogne is a good rose, but rather an inconstant autumnal bloomer. This, with some others, the French distinguish as roses that “remontante rarement,” in contradistinction to the true perpetuals, which, they say, “remontante franchement.” Josephine Antoinette is now an old variety, but a true perpetual of great excellence. Louis Philippe, being introduced before Antinous, has had a large share of admiration: its immense size, under proper cultivation, and its dark purple colour, make it even yet desirable: it is also a true perpetual. Lodoiska and Madame Feburier are superb roses, and very large and double; but they are rather inconstant perpetuals. Marie Denise is a fine robust variety: its flowers resemble those of Lodoiska, but more double, and the plant approaches nearer to a true perpetual than that fine rose. Pompon Four Seasons is a very old rose, as its name may be found in many old catalogues: still it is rare. It blooms well in autumn, and forms a pretty little bush.

Pulchérie is a pretty dark purple rose, very distinct, and a true perpetual. Perpétuelle d'Angers is an old variety, a very free autumnal bloomer,

and remarkably fragrant; but its flowers are not so finely shaped as those of some other varieties. Palmire, or the Blush Perpetual, is of about the same standing as the Crimson: it is a true perpetual, and a good rose. Panaché de Girardon, or the Striped Perpetual, is a pretty variegated rose. In some seasons its flowers are much more striped than in others; but it is not a true perpetual. Portlandica carnea is an exceedingly pretty bright rose, something like Rosa Pæstana in habit, with flowers of a paler colour, and a true perpetual. Portlandica alba, or Portland Blanc, is a white rose of great beauty; it however rarely opens in our moist climate; a true perpetual rose like it would be invaluable. In rich soils it will, perhaps, give a second series of flowers; but it cannot be depended upon as a constant autumnal bloomer. Prud'homme is a beautiful rose, bright-coloured, fragrant, and a true perpetual. The Royal Perpetual is a seedling from the Four-Seasons Rose; its flowers are very double and perfect, of a fine vivid rose-colour, and the plant a true perpetual. The Stanwell Perpetual, I believe, was raised from seed in Mr. Lee's nursery at Stanwell. It is in habit something like the Scotch Perpetual, but it blooms with more constancy, and with greater freedom. In the autumn its flowers are also larger; in short, it is a much better rose of the same family, and one of the prettiest and sweetest of autumnal roses. The Sixth of June,

so named by the French in commemoration of one of their numerous political changes and "glorious days," is a miniature variety of *La Mienne*, and a pretty vivid-coloured rose.

Volumineuse is a magnificent rose, very large and finely shaped: but, though it often blooms finely in autumn, it must not be depended upon as a true perpetual: this, with *Madame Feburier*, is now classed with the Damask roses.

To Perpetual Roses some valuable additions have been made, chiefly of Hybrid Bourbons, which, partaking of the fragrance and hardiness of the Damask Rose, are very desirable, as well as from their blooming so abundantly in the autumn. These roses are termed "Hybrid Perpetuals," and are now described under an article devoted to them. I ought, perhaps, to mention, among Perpetual Roses, a "Striped Crimson Perpetual," or *Rose du Roi panachée*, which has been introduced from the South of France. The attractive descriptions of this new rose are qualified with the word "inconstant." This rose was produced by a sporting branch of the *Rose du Roi*; and it is most remarkable that that fine rose has never yet given any seedlings worthy of cultivation. In France it bears seed abundantly, but its produce are, for the most part, varieties partaking largely of *rosa gallica*; it is, however, like an old and excellent Provence Rose, liable to sport: in this way it produced the *Rose Bernard*; and recently a very

splendid variety has been originated in the same manner; but, like most good roses, it has more than one name. *Rose du Roi à fleurs pourpres* is its legitimate appellation. A cultivator in France, *un peu de charlatan*, named it *Mogador*, soon after the French victory over the Moors; and, to give it a name pronounceable by English florists, the principal rose growers have agreed to call it, the “*Superb Crimson Perpetual*.” It was last summer, 1845, indeed a most superb rose: colour, brilliant crimson, slightly shaded with purple; shape, cupped and elegant: its flowers were, perhaps, a little more double than those of its parent; and its habit is more robust. *Duc d’Enghien*, a rose of the palest flesh-colour, nearly white, is a very distinct variety; like all of this family, it is very fragrant: habit, dwarf. *Ebène*, or the *Ebony Rose*, is, although not so black as ebony, yet very dark. I have seen it, in fine sunny dry weather, of that beautiful dark velvety colour peculiar to the *Tuscany Rose*; and this is its character in France. In moist weather, however, it becomes stained with a dingy brown, and it is then really any thing but pretty: it blooms freely in autumn, and gives very double and well-shaped flowers. *Indigo*, like the above, a new rose, is equally extravagantly named: this was raised from seed by *M. Laffay*. I have been quite at a loss to conceive how he could by any fair means imagine the colour of this rose to be

indigo; he might certainly, with equal justice, have named it ultramarine, for it is as much like one as the other: in colour it is of a deep slaty purple; flowers, rather flat and not fully double. Laurence de Montmorency is a new and really superb variety; flowers, very large, cupped, finely-shaped, and very double; colour, deep rosy pink, tinted with lilac. I observe that its foliage has lost the downy appearance of the Damask rose; thus showing its departure from the habits of this family; another remove, and it would have been placed with justice among the Hybrid Perpetuals. Madame Thelier is a delicate and pretty rose; colour, pink; flowers, middle-sized; habit, slender; this will, I have no doubt, succeed better on the Boursault stock. Requier, the name of a person, not Requiem, as spelt in some catalogues, is a very desirable rose of this class; flowers, very large, and of the palest rosy blush. Minerva is a new and very robust growing variety, and, like all of this class, it is worthy of notice for its fragrance only; flowers, large; rose tinged with lilac; cupped and well-shaped. Van Mons is also a new rose, and, like the preceding, a true perpetual damask, giving large and very fragrant flowers, deep pink, veined with red; its petals, I observe, are rather flaccid, so that in hot sunny weather they soon fade.

As the culture of this class of roses is at present but imperfectly understood, I shall give the

result of my experience as to their cultivation, with suggestions to be acted upon according to circumstances. One peculiar feature they nearly all possess—a reluctance to root when layered; consequently, Perpetual Roses, on their own roots, will always be scarce: when it is possible to procure them, they will be found to flourish much better on dry poor soils than when budded, as at present. Perpetual Roses require a superabundant quantity of food: it is therefore perfectly ridiculous to plant them on dry lawns, to suffer the grass to grow close up to their stems, and not to give them a particle of manure for years. Under these circumstances, the best varieties, even the Rose du Roi, will scarcely ever give a second series of flowers. To remedy the inimical nature of dry soils to this class of roses, an annual application of manure on the surface of the soil is quite necessary. The ground must not be dug, but lightly pricked over with a fork in November; after which, some manure must be laid on, about two or three inches in depth, which ought not to be disturbed, except to clean with the hoe and rake, till the following autumn. This, in some situations, in the spring months, will be unsightly: in such cases, cover with some nice green moss, as directed in the culture of Hybrid China Roses. I have said that this treatment is applicable to dry poor soils; but even in good rose soils it is almost necessary; for it will

give such increased vigour, and such a prolongation of the flowering season, as amply to repay the labour bestowed. If the soil is prepared, as directed, they will twice in the year require pruning : in November, when the beds are dressed, and again in the beginning of June. In the November pruning, cut off from every shoot of the preceding summer's growth about two thirds ; if they are crowded, remove some of them entirely. If this autumnal pruning is attended to, there will be, early in June, the following summer, a vast number of luxuriant shoots, each crowned with a cluster of buds. Now, as June roses are always abundant, a little sacrifice must be made to ensure a fine autumnal bloom ; therefore, leave only half the number of shoots to bring forth their summer flowers, the remainder shorten to about half their length. Each shortened branch will soon put forth buds ; and in August and September the plants will again be covered with flowers. In cultivating Perpetual Roses, the faded flowers ought immediately to be removed ; for in autumn the petals do not fall off readily, but lose their colour and remain on the plant, to the injury of the forthcoming buds. Though I have recommended Perpetual Roses to be grown on their own roots, in dry soils, yet, on account of the autumnal rains dashing the dirt upon their flowers when close to the ground, wherever it is possible to make budded roses grow, they ought to be preferred ; for, on

stems from one and a half to two feet in height, the flowers will not be soiled ; they are also brought near to the eye, and the plant forms a neat and pretty object.

The Crimson, and, indeed, nearly all the Perpetuals, force admirably ; for this purpose, it is better to graft or bud them on the Dog-Rose, as it is so easily excited. It requires, also, but small pot-room ; as, previous to potting, its roots may be pruned to within two inches of the stem, and apparently, with advantage ; for, if placed in gentle heat, an abundance of fibres are immediately put forth, and the whole plant will soon have an appearance of great vigour. Those who wish for the luxury of forced roses, at a trifling cost, may have them by pursuing the following simple method :—Take a common garden frame, large or small, according to the number of roses wanted ; raise it on some posts, so that the bottom edge will be about three feet from the ground at the back of the frame, and two feet in front, sloping to the south. If it is two feet deep, this will give a depth of five feet under the lights, at the back of the frame, which will admit roses on little stems as well as dwarfs. Grafted or budded plants of any of the Perpetual Roses should be potted in October, in a rich compost of equal portions of rotten dung and loam, in pots about eight inches deep, and seven inches over, and plunged in the soil at bottom. The air in the frame may be heated by

linings of hot dung; but care must be taken that the dung is turned over two or three times before it is used, otherwise the rank and noxious steam will kill the young and tender shoots; but the hazard of this may be avoided, by building a wall of turf, three inches thick, from the ground to the bottom edge of the frame. This will admit the heat through it, and exclude the steam. The Perpetual Roses, thus made to bloom early, are really beautiful. They may also be forced in any description of forcing-houses with success, by plunging the pots in old tan, or any substance that will keep their roots cool. It will at once give an idea how desirable these roses are, when it is stated that, by retarding and forcing, they may be made to bloom for eight months in the year.

Perpetual Roses do not bear seed in this country freely, but Louis Philippe may be planted with the Common Bourbon, as may the Rosa Pæstana; they both bear seed abundantly, which would probably give some fine high-coloured varieties. Grande et Belle trained to a south wall, with Gloire de Rosomène, and Lodoiska with the Common Bourbon Rose, would possibly be the parents of some large-flowering and splendid varieties.

An attempt to obtain a Mossy Crimson Perpetual might be made by planting Louis Philippe with the Single Crimson Moss. To roses, and

many other gardening operations, the hackneyed motto may justly be applied, "Nil desperandum."

THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE.

(ROSIER HYBRIDE REMONTANTE.)

This class has now become so rich in beautiful roses, that a separate notice must be devoted to them. In p. 43. is given the origin of Hybrid China Roses, which, it is well known, bloom but once in the season. Some of these hybrids or mules, unlike many plants of the same description, bear seed freely. These fertile varieties have been crossed with different varieties of China and Bourbons. From seed thus produced we have gained a new race of autumnal roses, bearing abundance of flowers during the whole of the summer and autumn, and now called Hybrid Perpetuals. Certainly a more beautiful and interesting class of roses does not exist; their flowers are large, very double, most fragrant, and produced till the end of October. Their habit is robust and vigorous in a remarkable degree; and, above all, they are perfectly hardy, and will grow well in any climate in Great Britain, however far north; but caution will be required in selecting varieties for cold and damp localities, as those only that open freely should be planted. Some few are fine roses in a dry southern climate, and also when forced; but in a

moist climate they will seldom or never open their flowers. I will mention a few that may be chosen without the least fear of disappointment. And first I must name the queen of this family, Madame Laffay; this, like the Crimson Perpetual, in its class, is at present unrivalled; words cannot give the effect of this rose; with its fine large foliage and rosy crimson flowers, it is perfectly beautiful, highly fragrant, and ought to be in every garden. We have a fine contrast in colour in the Duchess of Sutherland, which is a rose of equally luxuriant habits and fine foliage, with flowers of the most perfect shape; colour, delicate rose. One defect this rose has which ought not to be concealed — it will not give autumnal flowers constantly, but often makes shoots without a terminal flower-bud. Aubernon is a beautiful brilliant crimson rose, opening freely, and blooming abundantly during the summer and autumn. Of the same prolific habit is Rivers, so named by M. Laffay, who frequently “dedicates” (to use his own expression) roses to his friends. This is a rose of first-rate quality; flowers red, something like Brennus, very large, and produced in clusters of great beauty, flowering profusely all the autumn. Mrs. Elliott is a beautiful free-flowering and free-opening rose, with flowers of light crimson, tinged with lilac. Like some others in this class, barren shoots are often produced in the autumn. William Jesse is a large and superb rose, crimson, with

lilac tinge. This is certainly one of the most beautiful *very large* roses that exists; its flowers always open freely: like the preceding, every shoot does not give flowers, but with good culture it will bloom well in the autumn. Prudence Ræser is a hybrid noisette, blooming in large clusters, of exceeding beauty, and highly fragrant. As a standard, or as a pillar rose, this variety is peculiarly adapted; its flowers, not full-sized, are of a pale rose, with fawn-coloured centre, and elegantly shaped; every shoot, whether in summer or autumn, seems to give its terminal cluster of flowers. Among those roses that open freely, none are more beautiful than Comte d'Eu; it is, strictly speaking, a double dwarf Gloire de Rosomène, from which it was raised: this is a brilliant-coloured and fine variety. Duc d'Aumale is a new and very erect-growing variety, with brilliant crimson flowers of much beauty and remarkable fragrance. To the above free-flowering and free-opening roses may be added Louis Bonaparte, Comte de Paris, and Dr. Marjolin. Among the very finest new roses of this class recently introduced is Baronne Prevost, giving flowers of the largest size of a bright rose-colour, and very fragrant: these are produced abundantly in autumn. Its foliage is also large and rich, and it is, without doubt, one of our finest autumnal roses: if it had been raised at Rome by a Roman, and during the time of one of her luxurious emperors, a crown of laurel would have been accorded to him.

Augustine Mouchelet, a variety entirely opposite to the preceding in colour, is a variety in every respect worthy of notice: in colour it is of a rich shaded crimson; its petals are thick; it therefore forces remarkably well. In the summer of 1845 its flowers were remarkably beautiful. I mention this to warn the amateur that *every rose has its season*. The finest varieties have occasionally a partial eclipse, so that their flowers, during an entire season, will, to a certain extent, be inferior to their general character.

A charming novelty in this group is Comtesse Duchatel; colour brilliant rose, shape cupped and perfect; her flowers are also large, very double and fragrant. Dr. Marx, a brilliant rosy-carmine rose, of robust and vigorous habit, is well worthy a place in a collection of these fine roses: it blooms freely both in summer and autumn, is very fragrant, and opens well. La Bedoyère, so named from a character in a poem of Lord Byron's, like Comte d'Eu, strikingly resembles in habit Bourbon rose Gloire de Rosomène; is a distinct and beautiful variety, with flowers more double than those of Comte d'Eu, but not quite so brilliant in colour: like that variety, it does not seem to form a good standard, and does not succeed well as a worked dwarf on the Dog Rose. The Manettii stock, or Boursault, should be employed: on either, both these beautiful varieties succeed perfectly.

- Duchesse de Montmorency, with flowers rather

small, of a pale blush; *La Bouquetière*, giving its bright rose-coloured flowers in large clusters; *Coquette de Montmorency*, a beautiful cherry-coloured rose; *General Merlin*, a lovely rose-coloured variety, with flowers finely shaped; *Coquette de Bellevue*, with flowers of a brilliant rose, slightly mottled; and *Clementine Duval*, a pretty rose now well known, which blooms in clusters: its flowers are neat and of a bright rose-colour; are of the Bourbon family, partaking largely of the characters of that group: they are all also dwarf, and rather delicate in their growth (unless under the most favourable circumstances of soil and situation), and not well adapted for standards; as worked dwarfs, they require either the *Boursault Stock* or *Rosa Manettii*, on either of which they succeed well, and form dwarf bushes of great beauty: *De Neuilly* is also of this race, and, as a rose for forcing, is really beautiful, as it gives large thick petalled and very fragrant flowers of a clear rose-colour. Owing to their substance, these bear strong heat, and retain their colour a long time: for the open air this variety cannot be recommended. *Lady Alice Peel*, like all those described in the first paragraphs of this family, is a rose well adapted either for a standard or dwarf. No rose can be imagined more perfect and beautiful. In colour it is of a deep pink, generally veined with red; in shape, finely cupped, full sized, and very double. *Marquise Borrella* is a rose totally dis-

tinct from the preceding: in habit it is dwarf, and yet very robust; its flower-stems are very stiff and erect; colour pale blush; flowers large, very double, and fragrant: this, and *Baronne Prevost*, were raised from seed by *Monsieur Desprez*, a rose amateur of high standing in France. This gentleman originated our old favourite, *Noisette Jaune Desprez*. *Marquis of Ailsa* is a new variety, raised by *M. Laffay*. This is a brilliant crimson rose of great beauty; its habit is robust and vigorous, and its flowers very fragrant. *Prince of Wales*, a most remarkable and vigorous growing variety, gives its flowers in immense clusters: these are of a bright rose, tinted with lilac: this forms a fine standard. *Robin Hood* is *almost* equal to *Lady Alice Peel* in the perfect symmetry of its flowers. This variety appears to have much improved by culture; it is now a rose of some standing, but only within these last two or three years has it shown itself to be really a first-rate variety: it gives its flowers in large clusters, and these are of a deep rosy pink, most beautifully cupped, and very fragrant. *Duc d'Isly*, a new variety from Lyons, is a remarkable rose for its brilliant colouring, resembling in that respect, and in its being only semi-double, the *Hybrid Bourbon*, *Elizabeth Plantier*: it is, however, a free autumnal bloomer, and, I must confess, I value it highly, for I anticipate that it will bear seed freely with us, and I feel almost assured that it will ultimately be the

parent of some *English* Hybrid Perpetuals, more brilliant in colour than any we yet possess. Centfeuilles Cornet, or Perpetual Provence, is a new variety, with the fragrance and something of the habit of the Provence rose: it is desirable for this quality only; its flowers are of a light rose, very double, and very fragrant. Duc d'Alençon is a very pretty bright pink rose of dwarf habit, not so well adapted for a standard as those described as of vigorous habits. The Manettii, or Boursault Stock, will be found the most eligible for this variety. Mrs. Crips, a new rose of M. Laffay, is a pretty variety, blooming in large clusters: colour, bright rose.

I have now to notice a most lovely *morçeau* of beauty sent from Lyons last season, and now known as the Pompone, or Ernestine de Barante: it is, in truth, a perfect gem, and so entirely distinct from any other in this family that, at first sight, one can scarcely credit that it is a Hybrid Perpetual rose: one must picture to oneself a pretty dwarf bush, like the old Burgundy rose, but with foliage more elegant and not so crowded, covered with the most beautiful pink flowers, quite double, and elegantly cupped; in short, a perfect show rose in miniature; and this elegant plant giving its flowers from June till October. Like other dwarf roses, it will not succeed well as a standard, and seems to flourish on the Manettii stock better than on its own roots.

We have now a new group belonging to this family recently established by M. Vibert: its type is the very old rose known as Belle de Trianon, a semi-double rose with the exact scent of the wild briar or Dog Rose. I have reason to hope that White Hybrid Perpetual Roses will soon be originated from the variety known as Eliza Balcomb, which gives its flowers in clusters: these are under the middle size, nearly white, and have the above peculiar scent. Amanda Pattenotte is a new rose of this race, with bright rose-coloured flowers, globular, and very double: this has the above mentioned fragrance remarkably powerful. The Double Belle de Trianon differs from its parent only in having flowers larger and very double. To some amateurs these roses will be very interesting, for in passing them when in bloom, one is immediately reminded of shady lanes and hedge-rows where, in the "sunny month" of June, the wild briar grows and blooms, and gives its perfume to the gentle breeze.

The following are varieties of first-rate excellence, but cannot be recommended for moist climates; in warm and dry exposures, their flowers will open freely. Clementine Seringe, with flowers large as those of Brown's Superb Blush, and with the same peculiar fragrance as the cabbage rose, is a most superb variety; its flowers are placed on stiff erect foot-stalks; these are of a fine rosy blush: as a forcing rose, this is

invaluable. *Reine de la Guillotièrre* is a superb brilliant crimson rose, which, not having opened so freely as usual this wet season (1843), I should not recommend for moist climates: this is a constant autumnal bloomer, and a very fine rose. *Prince Albert*, in 1842, was splendid everywhere; but, owing to the too abundant moisture of the past seasons, scarcely any of its flowers have opened. So much is this rose influenced by climate, that when I, in the autumn of 1843, visited France, the cultivators of roses would scarcely credit my assertion that it did not in general open well in England: they said it was impossible. When flowering in perfection, it is really beautiful; its flowers quite double, finely shaped, of a deep crimson purple, and *remarkably* fragrant: as a forcing rose, it is quite unrivalled. Among those roses adapted only for a dry climate or for forcing is *Melanie Cornu*, a very double and very rich coloured rose of a deep crimson purple, a most admirable forcing rose. *Earl Talbot* must be ranked also among those roses requiring a very dry climate, and as being excellent for forcing: this is in colour of a deep rose, and its flowers are of the largest size, and very double.

In a visit to Paris (Sept. 30. 1843), I had the pleasure of seeing a new rose of this family, "gained" by M. Laffay from seed, and named *La Reine*; one of the largest, most perfectly shaped, and, in short, the most beautiful in its range

of colour, of any Hybrid Perpetual rose known. I am inclined to judge, from its foliage and habit, that it has a near affinity to William Jesse. Its flowers are quite as large as — I think I may safely say larger than — those of that fine rose. They are most beautifully cupped, and quite double; sometimes, however, too much crowded with petals, so as not to open freely in our climate. Their fragrance is remarkable, having much resemblance to our old favourite the common Cabbage Provence Rose; and in their brilliant rose-colour, slightly, very slightly, tinged with lilac, give a pleasing change, as some varieties in this class have dull and rather sombre-coloured flowers.

All the robust-growing varieties of this family form admirable standards, and are particularly well adapted for planting in rows by the sides of walks, giving them plenty of manure, and the necessary culture required by these roses — removing a portion of their bloom buds in June; thus, if there are ten clusters of bloom making their appearance, cut off five to within about three buds of the base of each shoot: these will soon push forth, and give fine flowers in August. Constant care should be taken to remove in the same manner all the clusters of blooms as soon as they fade. Louis Bonaparte and a few others are very apt to make barren shoots without terminal flowers. As soon as this can be ascertained, cut all such shoots to within six or eight buds of their base; they will

then, in most cases, give fertile branches: in short, these roses require much summer pruning and attention to make them flower in great perfection in autumn. Madame Laffay, Prudence Ræser, Mrs. Elliott, William Jesse, Dr. Marx, Prince of Wales, and Robin Hood, will, in rich soils, form very fine pillar roses, and be made to flower, with summer pruning, all the autumn.

Raising new varieties of this family from seed presents an extensive field of interest to the amateur; for we have yet to add white, and yellow, and fawn-coloured Hybrid Perpetuals, and these, I anticipate, will be the reward of those who persevere. Monsieur Laffay, by persevering through two or three generations, has obtained a Mossy Hybrid Bourbon rose, and most of the finest varieties described in the foregoing pages. This information will, I trust, be an incentive to amateurs in this country: to illustrate this I may here remark that a yellow Ayrshire rose, now a desideratum, must not be expected from the first trial; but probably a climbing rose, tinged with yellow or buff, may be the fruit of the first crossing. This variety must again be crossed with a yellow rose: the second generation will, perhaps, be nearer the end wished for. Again, the amateur must bring perseverance and skill into action; and then if, in the third generation, a bright yellow climbing rose is obtained, its possession will amply repay the labour bestowed: but these light gardening operations

are not labour; they are a delightful amusement to a refined mind, and lead it to reflect on the wonderful infinities of nature.

Madame Laffay is an excellent seed-bearing rose: this may be crossed with the Bourbon Gloire de Rosamène, and with Comte d'Eu. Dr. Marx may be crossed with the Bourbon Paul Joseph, and Marquis of Ailsa with the Bourbon le Grenadier. These should all be planted against a south wall, so that their flowers expand at the same time: all these would probably give some fine autumnal roses, brilliant in colour and very double. I must not, however, forget Duc d'Isly, which may be crossed with Madame Laffay or William Jesse. For fawn-coloured or yellowish and white roses, Duchess of Sutherland with the Tea-scented roses, Victoria and Safrano, and the same with the China rose, Clara Sylvain; for a bright-coloured large rose, William Jesse with the China rose Fabvier. These must all have a south wall. These hints may possibly be considered meagre and incomplete; but I trust it will be seen how much depends upon the enterprise and taste of the cultivator.

THE BOURBON ROSE.

(ROSA BOURBONIANA.)

Rosier de L'Ile Bourbon.

It is now, perhaps, about twelve years since a beautiful semi-double rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, prominent buds, and nearly evergreen foliage, made its appearance in this country, under the name of the "L'Ile de Bourbon Rose," said to have been imported from the Mauritius to France, in 1822, by M. Noisette. It attracted attention by its peculiar habit, but more particularly by its abundant autumnal flowering; still such was the lukewariness of English rose amateurs, that no attempts were made to improve this pretty, imperfect rose, by raising seedlings from it, though it bore seed in large quantities. This pleasing task has been left to our rose-loving neighbours the French, who have been very industrious, and, as a matter of course, have originated some very beautiful and striking varieties, and also, as usual in such cases, have given us rather too many distinct and fine-sounding names attached to flowers without distinctive characters. In a little time we shall be able to rectify this very common floricultural error. Many fables have been told by the French respecting the origin of this rose. The most generally received version of one of these is, that a French

naval officer was requested by the widow of a Monsieur Edouard, residing in the island, to find, on his voyage to India, some rare rose, and that, on his return to L'Ile de Bourbon, he brought with him this rose, which she planted on her husband's grave: it was then called Rose Edouard, and sent to France as "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon." This is pretty enough, but entirely devoid of truth. Monsieur Bréon, a French botanist, and now a seedsman in Paris, gives the following account, for the truth of which he vouches:—
"At the Isle of Bourbon, the inhabitants generally enclose their land with hedges made of two rows of roses, one row of the Common China Rose, the other of the Red Four-Seasons. Monsieur Perichon, a proprietor at Saint Benoist, in the Isle, in planting one of these hedges, found amongst his young plants one very different from the other in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year; and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from the above two roses, *which, at the time, were the only sorts known in the island.* Monsieur Bréon arrived at Bourbon in 1817, as botanical traveller for the government of France, and curator of the Botanical and Naturalization Garden there. He propagated this rose very largely; and sent plants and seeds of it, in 1822, to Monsieur Jacques*,

* Whence the name often given to the Common Bourbon Rose of "Bourbon Jacques."

gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them among the rose cultivators of France." M. Bréon named it "Rose de L'Ile de Bourbon;" and is convinced that it is a hybrid from one of the above roses, and a native of the island. Owing to the original being a hybrid, the roses of this family vary much in their characters; those that retain the leading features I have termed true Bourbons. I shall now notice and describe a few of the most striking and distinct varieties of this very charming group; and begin with *Armosa*, very double and perfect in the shape of its flowers, which are of a delicate rose-colour: the plant is of medium growth. *Augustine Lelieur* is a charming rose, a true Bourbon, so vivid and so beautiful that it cannot be too much recommended: its flowers are very erect and bell-shaped, and as fine in October as in June. *Dubourg* is a hybrid Bourbon, of a different character to the last, as it is very robust and makes long shoots, generally terminated by fine clusters of flowers; in rich soils this will make a fine pillar-rose. *Faustine* is now an old variety, but a very pretty little rose, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of that silvery pale blush, so peculiar to some varieties in this group.

Gloire de Rosamène is a hybrid of most remarkable habits. Its large foliage, luxuriant growth, and beautiful semi-double crimson flowers, make it one of the most desirable of this division; but

not for grouping, as it outgrows all its congeners. As a pillar rose it will form a splendid object; indeed, I cannot imagine any thing more imposing in floriculture than a pillar, from twelve to fifteen feet high, covered with the splendid flowers of this rose from June till October: it will also form a fine standard. Gloire de Guerin, like the last, departs from the characters of the group; but, like all that I have retained, it has the pleasing feature of autumnal flowering. This is a dwarf rose, adapted for the front of the rose border: its habit is, however, too delicate for general culture. Ida is also a beautiful rose, with small flowers, of a deep carmine. The plant is dwarf, yet possesses all the characters of the true Bourbon Roses in the prominence of its buds, and in its foliage. Latifolia is a fine bold rose, much like Augustine Lelieur in its colour and habit: a good rose, but not required in a collection where that rose is grown. Madame Desprez: this fine and robust rose has never yet bloomed so beautifully in this country as during the autumn of 1837: its large clusters of very double flowers were indeed superb. Monsieur Desprez raised it from seed about twelve years since. It is, most probably, a little hybridised with the Noisette Rose, as it blooms in larger clusters than any other Bourbon Rose. Psyché is a very remarkable rose, a hybrid of humble growth, with double pale pink flowers, of the most perfect shape.

Queen of the Bourbons is a fine variety, and very beautiful. Its flowers are of a vivid light rose-colour, a little tinged with buff, very large and double. Phœnix is nearly a true Bourbon Rose, of a fine rosy red.

Rivers, so named by a French rose cultivator, who raised it from seed, is a pretty delicate rose, a true Bourbon; and called by the originator an "extra fine rose:" it has not yet bloomed here well enough to support that character. Thimocles is a large and fine rose, very double, and a genuine Bourbon, of luxuriant growth, and distinct character. The White Bourbon, or Julie de Loynes, was raised from seed by Monsieur Desprez, who annually raises immense numbers of Bourbon and other roses from seed, to procure new varieties. This rose is a little hybridised with the Noisette, which has given it a clustered character, and, unfortunately, taken from its flowers that bold and peculiar shape, so beautiful in the Bourbon Roses. The French cultivators were at strife respecting this rose when it was first raised; some swearing, by all their saints, that it was a veritable Bourbon, while others as stoutly maintaining that it was a Noisette Rose. An Englishman, after listening to such warm disputants (Frenchmen generally are), and to so "much ado about nothing," cannot help smiling at such violent altercation, and their making a trifle "light as air" a matter of such grave importance.

A few very remarkable additions have been made to this family since the publication of the first edition of this little work; which, were it not for the endless variations in flowers in which we find pleasure, would seem to leave us nothing more to wish for in Bourbon Roses. Dark crimson varieties, with double and finely-shaped flowers, *were* desiderata, but are so no longer; for in "Le Grand Capitaine," perhaps so named, in compliment to *our* "Great Captain," we have one of the most brilliant Crimson Scarlet Roses known: this seems a seedling from Gloire de Rosomène, as it has the same serrated foliage and habit. Splendens, or Crimson Madame Desprez and the Crimson Globe, seem to be all that can be wished for: they are both of the most robust habits, they bloom constantly, and their flowers open freely. These are of a rich purplish crimson: the latter is the deepest in colour. The first will form a fine pillar rose, and as a standard it equals in luxuriance of growth the most robust of our Bourbon Roses. Madame Nérard, as a pale rose-coloured variety, is most perfect in the shape of its flowers; and Desgaches, a fine rose-coloured variety, blooming in large clusters, is equally beautiful and quite first-rate. Bouquet de Flore, and Emile Courtier, are true Bourbons, and most perfect and beautiful varieties, with large and double flowers of a deep rose-colour.

Among the novelties in Bourbon Roses, one of

the most remarkable is Madame Lacharme, a rose raised at Lyons, and named after the wife of a rose cultivator there; this may with justice be called White Madame Desprez; it produces its beautiful white flowers, the outer petals of which are slightly tinged with blush, in large clusters, and has the same robust habit as that above fine and well-known rose; this will undoubtedly be a most popular variety; in fine contrast to the above are two new dark crimson Bourbons, Proserpine and Paul Joseph; these are both of robust and luxuriant growth, producing their flowers on erect foot-stalks; foliage large, thick, and of a deep glossy green, flowers of the most brilliant crimson, slightly shaded with purple; the latter is possibly the darker of the two; but it is really difficult to say which one would prefer. Proserpine is, however, the dwarfer rose, as it forms a dense and compact bush. Comice de Seine et Marne is also a new variety, with flowers of the most brilliant crimson, not quite so deep in colour as the before-mentioned, and not tinted with purple; this is a most splendid rose. *Enfant d' Ajaccio*, or *Souvenir d' Anselme*, is a rose of precisely the habit of *Gloire de Rosomène*, with flowers of the same colour, but quite double; this is a beautiful and very fragrant rose.

So much has this family become the fashion, that, owing to the attention bestowed upon it by the French cultivators, we have now a

crowd of new varieties, so that my prediction, (in p. 143. of the third edition,) "that we shall ultimately have the richest hues combined with perfection of form," is amply fulfilled. M. Souchet, an amateur living near Paris, has been very fortunate in raising some very fine varieties: like Proserpine, these are all slightly hybridised with the China rose, so that they are all inclined to be dwarf and bushy. The following are the finest of these new roses. Charles Souchet, a most brilliant crimson, and first-rate variety. Dumont de Courset, dark crimson, much like Paul Joseph, and not required where that rose is cultivated. George Cuvier, a charming light cherry-coloured variety, with elegant cupped flowers, a most distinct and beautiful rose. Gloire de Paris, a magnificent rose with large and very double flowers, in colour dark crimson tinted with purple. Madame Souchet, a beautiful light-blush rose, often margined with red flowers, large and very double. Souchet, equal to Gloire de Paris in size and shape, and differing but slightly in colour, is also an admirable rose.

Souvenir de Dumont d'Urville, the last of these creations of M. Souchet, is a brilliant and beautiful variety: its flowers are not so large as those of the preceding; in colour they are of a peculiar bright red, changing to purplish crimson: all these varieties form dwarf bushes of great beauty: they are not adapted for tall standards, for, after

the first year, they grow rather slowly; as dwarfs; they succeed well on their own roots; but, in common with all the Bourbon roses, better when budded on the Boursault Stock, or the Celine, itself a Hybrid Bourbon: on these stocks they grow and bloom with admirable luxuriance.

A few new Bourbon roses, adapted for pillars, or for forming large standards, have lately been introduced. *Amenaide* is a rose of this character, with large and robust foliage, and large and very double flowers, of a light rose-colour. *Cardinal Fesch*, with flowers nearly purple, is remarkable for its colour: this is also a robust and vigorous growing variety. *Impératrice Josephine* is a most beautiful rose, of the same habit as *Madame Lacharme*, giving her flowers in immense clusters: these are of a delicate pink. *Le Grenadier* is a most brilliant variety; vigorous in habit as the preceding, and well adapted for forming a pillar in contrast with it: in colour it is of a brilliant crimson, almost scarlet. *Triomphe de la Guillotine*, if possible, surpasses all the above in vigour, as it will make shoots in one season six feet in length; these are terminated by large clusters of flowers, which are large and of a deep rosy red.

Alfred is also one of the vigorous growing roses, which will form a fine pillar; in colour it is of a rosy red, and a distinct and good rose. *Lavinie D'Ost* and *Virgil* differ but slightly in the colour

of their flowers, which are large, of a pale rose-colour, and very double: these are both most vigorous growers. Madame Aubis, or "Hobitz," has equally large flowers, of a deeper rose-colour, with a similar vigorous habit of growth; in common with Madame Desprez, Julie de Loynes, Splendens, and Madame Lacharme, all these vigorous growing Bourbon roses will form fine objects to train up a column; they will, also, if worked on very stout and vigorous stocks, and cultivated in a superior manner, make fine heads as standards, but they must have annually in autumn nearly a wheelbarrowful of manure placed on the surface round each standard, to be washed into the soil by the rains of winter, and then in March the ground should be lightly stirred with a fork, and a fresh supply added to keep the roots moist during summer: this may be hidden with moss or flints; *in no case should the turf ever be allowed to grow within at least one foot of the stem of a standard rose on a lawn*: in other words, the circle by which the tree must be fed should be not less than two feet in diameter; and this circle, whether on the lawn or terrace, must have a supply of surface manure in autumn and in spring. In dry summers, manured water, either made with guano, 2 lbs.* to 12 gallons, or from the drains from the stable

* This is too powerful for plants in pots; 1 lb. to 12 gallons will be enough for that purpose.

diluted may be given once or twice a week ; if the surface is well covered, as above directed, this will be highly efficacious : standards of these vigorous growing Bourbon roses will well repay the amateur for the extra culture given.

Among the Bourbon roses of moderate growth, such as the Queen and the new varieties of M. Souchet, we have a few pale roses of much beauty ; they differ but little, and yet they *are* different : the eye can distinguish, but the pen cannot describe. Of these Anne Beluze, Le Camée, Reine du Congrès, and Comtesse de Resseguier, have all been raised by M. Beluze of Lyons, and I presume from the same stock, — viz. Madame Né-rard : like that very fine and well-known rose, they are all of the most delicate pinky blush, and all bear their flowers on erect flower-stems. Premices de Charpennes, a new variety, is also of this race, and much like them in colour.

We owe also to M. Beluze that most beautiful variety, Souvenir de la Malmaison, which gives flowers of enormous size, often measuring five inches in diameter ; these are of the palest blush, slightly tinted with rose and pale fawn, or rather cream-colour. This variety is the result of a cross with the Tea-scented rose, of which it largely partakes, and is not quite so hardy as the generality of those roses. Reine des Vierges is also a new rose from Lyons, evidently of the same family as the preceding ; her flowers are not, how-

ever, of virgin-white, but they are still more pale than those of the Souvenir, not quite so large, but more regular and elegant in their shape. A new variety of the same family as the Queen of the Bourbons, and of the same habit, deserves our especial notice: this has been introduced under the name of Madame Angelina; her flowers are full-sized, quite double, finely shaped, and of a lovely fawn-colour, tinted with rose and cream. Madame is, indeed, perfectly unique. Deuil de Duc d'Orleans is one of the darkest roses of this family: in colour, it is of the deepest velvet-crimson, but its flowers are thin and irregular in shape.

Marquis de Moyria and Menoux are two new brilliant red varieties; the latter, in colour, to quote the language of its raiser, "tirant sur l'écarlate," is most beautiful, and Vicomte de Cussy, a bright cherry-coloured new rose, will be found a charming and brilliant variety: these are all of moderate growth, adapted for bushes or low standards: indeed, all the roses of this family that are at all vivid in colour are so in a remarkable degree: they have a glossy brilliancy that is quite delightful.

In the preceding notices of sorts I have purposely mentioned the habits of those that deviate a little from the characters of the generality; in forming a clump, it will therefore be seen which to place in the front, and which in the centre:

several varieties in the catalogue not noticed here are equal in beauty to those that are; but as their habits have nothing particularly distinctive, I have, to avoid being tedious, not described them.

All the varieties noticed in the foregoing pages as of moderate growth form beautiful bushes on their own roots, or budded on the Boursault or Celine stocks; they are also very beautiful as dwarf standards, *i. e.* on stems from eighteen inches to two feet in height, on the Dog Rose, and also, as low standards, on stems from three to three and a half feet in height; they cannot be cultivated with success on very tall stems; even as low standards, they require the high culture recommended in p. 164. For the window gardens, mentioned in Gardener's Chronicle, No. XIX. 1846, all the varieties of moderate growth and bushy habits will be admirably adapted; such as Augustine Lelieur, the Queen, Proserpine, Anne Beluze, Souchet, Charles Souchet, George Cuvier, &c. &c.; these with their rich foliage, beautiful and perfect flowers, and ever-blooming habits, need but a passing word of recommendation; indeed, all the varieties described in the foregoing paragraphs are most desirable for pot culture, the vigorous growers for the back-ground of a mass, and those of moderate and dwarf habits for the front; they all force well, but, it must be confessed, that the Hybrid and Damask Perpetuals are most desirable for that purpose on account of the almost unrivalled

fragrance of their flowers. *Acidalie*, a rose which I have omitted to describe, is, however, a charming forcing rose: its finely shaped large white flowers, *gently* tinted with a faint blush, have a delightful fruity perfume.

To have beds of these beautiful roses on their own roots, take out the soil nine inches or a foot in depth, stir the subsoil about the same depth with a strong three-pronged fork, and then fill up with good stable manure, about half rotted; tread this down firmly, and place on it two inches of light sandy loam, or very light garden mould, then plant in the usual way: absolute perfection of growth will be attained. The same mode should be adopted in making beds for *China*, *Tea-scented*, and *Hybrid Perpetual* roses on their own roots. Excess of vigour will in all these give abundance of flowers. *Bourbon* roses seem to grow well in all soils; but I should recommend those who have only a dry and poor sandy soil, to have plants on their own roots, or worked on the *Boursault* or *Celine* stocks, as the *Dog-Rose* will not flourish in such soils; though cultivated roses in soils of the same description will grow most luxuriantly. Nature often seems to delight to puzzle us gardeners with anomalies that cannot be fathomed, clever as we are in our generation. Why should a tame or cultivated rose flourish in soils unfavourable to the free denizen of the woods?

These roses require but little pruning; towards

the end of March or beginning of April their shoots may be thinned, those that are killed by the winter removed, and long shoots shortened to within four or five buds.

I hope, in a few years, to see Bourbon Roses in every garden, for the "queen of flowers" boasts no members of her court more beautiful; their fragrance also is delicate and pleasing, more particularly in the autumn; they ought to occupy a distinguished place in the autumnal rose garden, in clumps or beds, as standards, and as pillars, in any, and in all situations, they must and will please. To ensure a very late autumnal bloom, a collection of dwarf standards, *i. e.* stems one to two feet in height, should be potted in large pots, and during summer watered with manured water, and some manure kept on the surface; towards the end of September or the middle of October, if the weather is wet, they may be placed under glass: they will bloom in fine perfection even as late as November.

It is difficult to point out roses of this family that bear seed freely, except the Common Bourbon; but Acidalie, planted against a south wall, would probably give some seed. If any pollen can be found, it might be fertilised with the flowers of Julie Loynes. A pure white and true Bourbon rose ought to be the object; therefore it should not be hybridised with any other species. Gloire de Rosomène may be planted against a south wall,

with the Common Bourbon, with which it should be carefully fertilised: some interesting varieties may be expected from seed thus produced. Queen of the Bourbons, planted with the yellow China Rose, might possibly give some seeds; but those would not produce true Bourbon roses, as the former is a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of the Tea-scented roses. Dubourg, planted with Madame Nérard, would give seed from which some very delicate Blush roses might be raised; and Phoenix, fertilised with the Common Bourbon, would also probably produce seed worthy attention.

THE CHINA ROSE.

(ROSA INDICA.)

Rosier Bengale.

This rose is said by botanists to be a native of China, from whence it was introduced to our gardens in 1789. Its ever-blooming qualities have made it a favourite, from the cottage to the palace; and perhaps no plants have contributed so much to enliven our cottage walls as the common China Rose (*Rosa Indica*), and the crimson China Rose, (*Rosa semperflorens*). These roses have been, and are, considered distinct species by botanists. Like all other cultivated roses, they sport much from seed; but the descendants of each may

generally be recognised by a close observer. The common and its varieties make strong green luxuriant shoots, with flowers varying in colour from pure white to crimson. The crimson also takes a wide range; for though its original colour is crimson, yet I have reason to believe that the pure white, which was raised in Essex, came from its seed. In describing the varieties, those that are decidedly of the *Semperflorens* family I shall mark with S. after the name. I should most certainly have placed them in a separate division, were it not for the numerous intermediate varieties, in which it is impossible to decide to which species they lean.

Alba elegans, though not white, as its name implies, is a fine double rose of the palest flesh-colour, and a good distinct variety. Archduke Charles is a new rose, and very beautiful. Soon after expansion, the tips of most of its petals change to crimson, giving it a pretty variegated appearance. *Belle Archinto* and *Bardon* are both pale-coloured fine roses, very double and good, but resembling each other too much to be planted in the same bed. *Beau Carmin*, S., is a rich dark crimson-shaded rose, raised in the Luxembourg Gardens, and a fine and distinct variety. *Belle de Florence* is a very double and finely-shaped pale carmine rose, very distinct and pretty. *Belle Isidore*, like a few others in this division, is a changeable rose; its flowers will open in the morning, and show only

the colour of the common China Rose, but by the afternoon they will have changed to a dark crimson. *Camellia blanche* is an old variety, with large globular flowers of the purest white: this rose has a fine effect on a standard, as its flowers are generally pendulous. *Camellia rouge* is also an old variety, not differing in colour from the common, but with stiff petals and very erect flowers, giving it a *Camellia*-like appearance. *Camel on*, like *Belle Isidore*, is a changeable rose, and very properly named: this has larger flowers than *Isidore*, though not quite so double, and a more robust habit, so that it forms a good standard. The two finest varieties of these mutable roses are *Archduke Charles* and *Virginie*; during their change they are often variegated like a carnation, and are truly beautiful. *Cramoisie  blouissante*, S., and *Cramoisie sup rieure*, S., the last, the finest, and most double, are both brilliant and excellent varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*. *Duchess of Kent*, S., is quite a gem: so perfect is the shape of its very double and delicately coloured flowers, that it must and will become a favourite. *Fabvier*, S., approaches nearer to scarlet than any other China Rose; its flowers are not quite double, but very brilliant and beautiful. *Grandiflora* is one of the most robust and finest of its class; it a little resembles that well-known rose, *Triomphante*, or *P ony Noisette*, but has larger and more globular-shaped flowers: this is a fine and distinct variety,

and forms a good standard. Henry the Fifth, S., is one of those vivid scarlet roses that in calm cloudy weather are so beautiful; a hot sun very soon diminishes that excessive brilliancy of colour: this is a fine rose, with flowers very double and perfect. Joseph Deschiens has rather small but very double and perfect flowers of a reddish crimson; this is a variety quite distinct, and worth cultivation. Louis Philippe d'Angers, S., is a good rose, which having often been sent from France as "Louis Philippe," has given rise to several mistakes, as there is a Tea-scented rose of this name, quite different in character, for which this has been substituted. Madame Desprez and Madame Bureau are both fine white roses, yet distinct in their habit. Madame Desprez is one of the finest white China Roses we possess; it is, however, delicate and difficult to cultivate. Marjolin is a fine dark crimson variety, likely to prove one of our most popular roses; but it is proper to mention that there are two Marjolins: this trick of giving the same name to two roses raised by opposition cultivators is very prevalent in France, and opens a door to deception; the Marjolin described here is a fine and distinct rose, robust and hardy, and likely to form a good standard. Napoléon is a sterling good variety, with large bell-shaped flowers of a fine bright pink. Roi des Cramoisiés, S., is a beautiful and brilliant rose, with flowers very double and nearly

scarlet. Rubens or Ruban pourpre is a new and splendid rose from the Luxembourg Gardens: this is one of the finest shaded dark roses known. Romaine Desprez is a beautiful and very double and large rose, finely shaped, of robust habit, distinct, and calculated to make a popular variety. Reine de Pæstum approaches the Tea Rose in habit and scent; its petals are too thin and flaccid to bear exposure to our summer and autumnal showers. Sulphurea superba is a fine and very double variety of the yellow Chinese or Tea Rose: its flowers are large, rather flat, and quite unique; it is, however, delicate and tender. Triomphe de Gand is a shaded rose of very robust growth, forming a fine standard. Triomphante, Pæony, Noisette, Indica superba, La Superbe, or Grande et Belle — for, like all very good and old roses, it has several names — is a fine and distinct variety, erect and robust in its growth, and forming a fine standard; an entire clump of this rose, with its large, shaded, crimson flowers, would have a fine effect.

New China Roses are raised with such facility in France that it is difficult to cultivate and describe all that are introduced. In list No. II., I have given the new and most desirable varieties, but to a few I ought to give a word or two of praise.

As a white China Rose, Clara Sylvain is quite unequalled; it grows so freely, its flowers are so globular, and it gives them in such abundance,

that it must be a favourite. *Miellez* is pretty from its erect clusters of flowers, something like *Aimée Vibert Noisette*; but they are not double enough to compete with *Clara Sylvain*. *Eugène Hardi*, and *Mrs. Bosanquet* are both beautiful roses of their class; their colours are of the most delicate blush or flesh colour. *Augustine Hersent*, although not a new rose, is not enough known; it is one of the very finest bright rose-coloured China Roses we possess, and of most hardy and luxuriant habits. *Fénélon (Desprez)* is a deep rose-coloured variety, with erect clusters of flowers, which are large and very double. *Prince Charles* and *Eugène Beauharnais* are two Luxembourg* roses of great excellence: their flowers are large and globular, the latter is the deeper in colour; it indeed rivals *Cramoisie supérieure* in the perfect shape and doubleness of its flowers, which are of a fine crimson, tinted with amaranth, the colour of the *Globe Amaranthus*: bright rosy red will perhaps convey the colour of the first-named, which is a brilliant and beautiful rose. In *Aimée Plantier* we have quite a new shade of colour; in this group her flowers are large, very double, and of a bright fawn colour tinted with blush. *Assuérus* is a curious rose not very double, and changing from crimson to nearly black in dry weather. *Carmine superbe*, or *Carmine de Yébles*, raised by *M. Desprez*, is

* Raised in the gardens of the Luxembourg, by *M. Hardy*.

a most brilliant carmine rose, like Fabvier, not very double, but admirably adapted for a group. Madame Bréon is one of the very finest China Roses we possess; with flowers very large and double, perfectly shaped, and of a brilliant rose-colour: in truth, it cannot be too highly recommended. Sully is also a new rose of great beauty; in colour of a pale rose, slightly tinted with fawn; flowers large, finely cupped, very double. Tancredi is a new variety, quite unique in habit: it is a hybrid of the Bourbon Rose, and of vigorous and robust growth; it gives its flowers in great profusion all the season; these are of a deep red, very double, and beautiful.

In cultivating China Roses but little care is required, as most of them are quite hardy; all those marked S., as varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, are adapted for the front edges of beds or clumps, as they are of more humble growth than the varieties of the Common. It must also be recollected that the latter are those alone adapted for standards. The varieties of *Rosa semperflorens*, though they will exist for several years on the Dog Rose stock, yet do not form ornamental heads, but become stunted and diseased; on the contrary, the varieties of the China Rose, as standards, particularly on short stems two to three feet in height, form magnificent heads swelling and uniting with the stock, and giving a mass of bloom from June to November; on tall stems I

have not found them flourish equally. About the end of March, not earlier, the branches of standards will require thinning out, and shortening to about half their length; in summer, a constant removal of their faded flowers is necessary, and this is all the pruning they require.

China Roses are better adapted than almost any other class for forming groups of separate colours. Thus, for beds of white roses, which, let it be remembered, will bloom constantly from June till October, Clara Sylvain and Madame Bureau are beautiful; the former is the taller grower, and should be planted in the centre of the bed; for crimson, take Cramoisie Superieure; no other variety approaches this in its peculiar richness of colour; for scarlet, Fabvier; for red, Prince Charles and Carmin Superbe; for deep crimson, Eugene Beauharnais; for blush, Cels Multiflora, Napoléon, and Mrs. Bosanquet; the latter should be planted in the centre of the bed; for a variegated group, changeable as the camelion, take Archduke Charles, Etna, and Virginie; for rose, Augustine Hersent and Madame Bréon. I picture to myself the above on a well-kept lawn, their branches pegged to the ground, so as to cover the entire surface, and can scarcely imagine any thing more chaste and beautiful. All the select varieties described in this article will be found desirable for pot-culture: they are more hardy, and bloom more abundantly, in a lower temperature, than the Tea-scented

Roses, and are thus admirably adapted for the "window garden."

Every well-appointed flower garden ought to have a collection of China Roses worked on short stems in large pots: these, by surface manuring, and manured water, may be grown to a degree of perfection of which they have not yet been thought capable; and, by forcing in spring, retarding in autumn, and removing their bloom-buds in August, they will flower early and late, so that we may be reminded of that pleasant season "rose-tide" the greater portion of the year.

To succeed in making these roses bear and ripen their seed in this country, a warm dry soil and south wall are necessary; or, if the plants are trained to a flued wall, success would be more certain. If variegated China Roses could be originated they would repay the care bestowed. This is not too much to hope for, and, perhaps, by planting *Camellia Panaché* with *Miellé*, *Caméléon* with *Camellia Blanc*, and *Etna* with *Napoléon*, seeds will be procured from which shaded and striped flowers may reasonably be expected. *Eugène Beauharnais* with *Fabvier* would probably produce first-rate brilliant coloured flowers. *Triomphante*, by removing a few of the small central petals just before their flowers are expanded, and fertilising them with pollen from *Fabvier* or *Henry the Fifth*, would give

seed ; and, as the object ought to be in this family to have large flowers with brilliant colours and plants of hardy robust habits, no better union can be formed. China Roses, if blooming in an airy greenhouse, will often produce fine seed ; by fertilising their flowers it may probably be ensured. In addition, therefore, to those planted against a wall, some strong plants of the above varieties should be grown in pots in the greenhouse.

THE TEA-SCENTED CHINA ROSE.

(*ROSA INDICA ODORATA.*)

Rosier Thé.

The original *Rosa odorata*, or Blush Tea-scented Rose, has long been a favourite. This pretty variation of the China Rose was imported from China in 1810 ; from hence it was sent to France, where, in combination with the yellow China or Tea Rose, it has been the fruitful parent of all the splendid varieties we now possess. Mr. Parkes introduced the yellow variety from China in 1824 ; and even now, though so many fine varieties have been raised, but few surpass it in the size and beauty of its flowers, semi-double as they are : it has but a very slight tea-like scent,

but its offspring have generally a delicious fragrance, which I impute to their hybridisation with *Rosa odorata*. In France the yellow Tea Rose is exceedingly popular, and in the summer and autumn months hundreds of plants are sold in the flower markets of Paris, principally worked on little stems or "mi-tiges." They are brought to market in pots, with their heads partially enveloped in coloured paper in such an elegant and effective mode, that it is scarcely possible to avoid being tempted to give two or three francs for such a pretty object. In the fine climate of Italy Tea-scented Roses bloom in great perfection during the autumn: our late autumnal months are often too moist and stormy for them; but in August they generally flower in England very beautifully. I was much impressed in the autumn of 1835 with the effects of climate on these roses; for in a small enclosed garden at Versailles I saw, in September, hundreds of plants of yellow Tea Roses covered with ripe seeds and flowers. The French cultivators say, that it very rarely produces a variety worth notice. The culture of Tea-scented Roses is quite in its infancy in this country, but surely no class more deserves care and attention; in calm weather, in early autumn, their large and fragrant flowers are quite unique, and add much to the variety and beauty of the autumnal rose garden.

Among the most distinct varieties known to

be worth culture, for many new Tea-roses from France will not flourish in our climate, are the following:—

Aurore, an old but fine rose, a hybrid of the yellow China and *Rosa odorata*, and partaking of both, for its flowers are, when first open, of a delicate straw colour, soon changing to blush. Caroline, a pretty rose, with flowers very double, of a bright rose colour, and very perfect in their shape. Goubault is a most excellent rose, as it is remarkably robust and hardy, and will probably form a fine standard. Hardy, or Gloire de Hardy, is a most superb vivid rose of the largest size, of most luxuriant growth, and well calculated for a standard: this will be one of our popular Tea Roses. Hamon is also a very fine rose, but rather too delicate for the open borders: this is a changeable variety; sometimes its flowers are blush tinged with buff, and sometimes, when forced, they are of a deep crimson. Lyonnais is a very large pale flesh-coloured rose, hardy, and worthy the attention of the amateur. Mansais is a rose in colour something like Noisette Jaune Desprez, but not constantly so: this is a fine rose. Palavicini has been much admired and also much depreciated, owing to the different appearances it has taken under cultivation. On its own roots, and in a weak state, it is poor and insignificant, looking like a bad variety of the yellow China Rose; but when budded on a strong

branch of the Common China or the Blush Bour-sault, it will bloom in a splendid manner, so as to appear quite a different rose: a branch budded a few years ago, and blooming very finely on the wall of the council room at the Horticultural Society, attracted much attention. I believe it is of Italian origin, as many fine Tea-scented and China Roses are raised from seed annually in Italy. Princesse Marie is one of the finest roses in this group. I saw this variety blooming in Paris in June (1837), in greater perfection than any other Tea Rose: its flowers were from four to five inches in diameter. Pactolus is a yellow rose, of a pale sulphur, approaching to a bright yellow in the centre of the flower: this proves robust and hardy, and one of the best yellow Tea Roses known. Silène is a robust and hardy variety, with large shaded red and blush flowers, very double: this will make a fine standard, and grow in any situation. Strombio is now an old rose, but no variety can be more deserving of cultivation; when growing on a standard, its large and pendulous cream-coloured flowers are quite beautiful. Taglioni is a full sized, fine creamy rose, shaded with blush towards its centre, and a hardy and good variety. Triomphe du Luxembourg has made some noise in Paris; in the autumn of 1835 it was sold at thirty or forty francs per plant; it does not bloom quite so fine in this country as in France; but under any cir-

cumstances it is a fine and distinct variety: its colour is rose very peculiarly tinged with yellowish buff. The yellow Tea or yellow China Rose, for they are one and the same, is placed here, as it has decidedly more of the habit and appearance of the Tea-scented Rose than of the China: its smooth glossy leaves and faint odour of tea sufficiently show its affinity.

To these some varieties of extraordinary beauty have been added, among which *Elisa Sauvage*, a fine straw-coloured rose, of rather a deeper tinge than the Yellow Tea, with flowers very large and double, richly deserves cultivation. *Princesse Hélène* of the Luxembourg is also a fine rose, of the same range of colour, but paler, with very large globular flowers. *Duchesse de Mecklenbourg* is of a more creamy yellow, and really a most beautiful rose.

Belle Allemande may be described as a creamy fawn-coloured rose. The blending of the colours in these roses is difficult to describe: this is also a fine rose, and apparently very hardy and robust. It may generally be calculated that Tea Roses are less vivid in our moist climate than in France. *Comte Osmond* is a beautiful cream-coloured rose, very double and perfect in its flowers.

In rose-coloured varieties we have two or three very superb. *Gigantesque*, a Luxembourg Rose, is one of the largest Tea Roses we possess, and richly deserves its name. *Bougère* is a most sin-

gular and beautiful rose ; its flowers are of a fine rose-colour, often slightly shaded with bronze, and of first-rate form and quality.

Some very beautiful roses of this class have been introduced since the publication of the second edition, among which *Devoniensis* takes a high rank. This is not yellow, as was at first supposed, but of a fine creamy white ; and, when cultivated highly, produces flowers of an immense size : for forcing, this is a most valuable rose, and highly fragrant. *Comte de Paris* is also a magnificent variety, with finely-cupped flowers of pale rose colour. This variety opens freely in any situation, and is very hardy and robust. *Josephine Malton*, equally hardy and robust, is a rose of the first class, having large and elegantly-formed cupped flowers ; colour creamy white. *Adam* is one of the very largest roses in this family : its flowers are not so regularly shaped as the above ; colour rose, very fragrant, and showy. *Moiré*, a fawn-coloured variety, shaded with cream and rose, has petals of remarkable substance, so that it withstands heat much better than most in this class : this is a first-rate and beautiful rose. *Saffrano*, like the old yellow *Tea Rose*, is most beautiful in bud, and, when half expanded, its flowers are then of the brightest saffron ; but, when fully open and exposed to the sun, they soon fade to nearly white.

Among our new varieties of this class *Adam* is

one of the finest ; its flowers are very large, cupped, of the most perfect shape, very double, in colour fine glossy rose, and very fragrant.

Julie Mansais, a white rose with the centre of the flower yellow, is, like the preceding, a most superb rose ; her flowers are very large, globular, and very fragrant. Marie de Médicis, a Luxembourg rose, apparently of the same race as Triomphe du Luxembourg, is a variety quite first-rate : in colour a bright rose, shaded with fawn ; flowers globular, and very large and double.

Marshal Bugeaud is a new and splendid variety, with a remarkably robust and vigorous habit ; its shoots are covered with large thorns : they are stout and erect, and altogether unlike any other rose of this class ; its flowers are of a bright rose colour, large, cupped, finely shaped, and very double ; and, like all in this family, they are highly fragrant. Mondor and Nisida are two bright fawn-coloured roses, or rather fawn shaded with rose ; the former is the larger rose ; the latter is remarkable for the almost perfect globular shape of its flowers. Niphotos is almost gigantic in the size of its flowers, which are pure white, often irregular in shape, but inclining to the globular. Princesse Adelaide is a new rose raised by Monsieur Hardy, at the Luxembourg Garden : this is deeper in colour than our old yellow Tea Rose, and is a decided improvement on that celebrated variety. Our Princesse gives us flowers very

double, large, and nicely cupped. Victoria, as she doubtless ought to be, is more imposing than the preceding; her fine pale yellow flowers are longer, more globular, but perhaps not quite so double.

As these interesting roses require more care in their culture than any yet described, I will endeavour to give the most explicit directions I am able, so as to insure at least a chance of success. One most essential rule must be observed in all moist soils and situations; *when grown on their own roots they must have a raised border in some warm and sheltered place.* This may be made with flints or pieces of rock in the shape of a detached rock border, or a four-inch cemented brick wall, one foot or eighteen inches high, may be built on the southern front of a wall, thick hedge, or wooden fence, at a distance so as to allow the border to be two feet wide; the earth of this border must be removed to eighteen inches in depth, nine inches filled up with pieces of bricks, tiles, stones, or lime rubbish: on this, place a layer of compost, half loam or garden mould, and half rotten dung well mixed, to which add some river or white pit-sand: this layer of mould ought to be a foot thick or more, so as to allow for its settling: the plants may be planted about two feet apart. In severe frosty weather, in the dead of winter, (you need not begin till December,) protect them with green furze or whin branches, or any kind of light spray that will admit the air

and yet keep off the violence of severe frost. I have found the branches of furze the best of all protectors. With this treatment they will seldom receive any injury from our severest winters, and they will bloom in great perfection all summer. This is the culture they require if grown as low dwarfs on their own roots; but perhaps the most eligible mode for the amateur is, to grow them budded or grafted on low stems of the Dog Rose, or Blush Boursault, which seems, if possible, even a more congenial stock; they may be then arranged in the beds of any flower-garden, and graduate in height so as to form a bank of foliage and flowers. Grafted or budded plants, when established, will in general brave our severest winters; but still it will be most prudent, in November, either to remove them to some warm shed, and lay their roots in damp mould, or to reduce their heads and give each plant an oiled paper cap.* This is a mode practised in the north of Italy with great success, to protect their tender roses and other plants; and though paper caps may not

* "If these beautiful Roses are grown as standards, they *must* have protection: the most simple method is to remove them in December, and lay their roots in the ground near a north wall or fence, their heads resting against the wall; over these a mat should be nailed during frost. For forcing or blooming early in spring in the greenhouse they form beautiful plants, budded on neat stems about 1 ft. in height. these, if potted in November, give abundance of flowers in spring, of a larger size than when grown on their own roots."—*Extract from Catalogue for 1843.*

be thought objects of ornament on an English lawn, yet the method will be found very eligible in many cases. In March, those that have been laid on the shed for protection may be removed to the flower borders, pruning off all superfluous and dead shoots; they will bloom the following summer in great perfection, and in general surpass those that have been suffered to remain in the ground without protection. Some of the varieties are much more robust and vigorous than others, and equally beautiful as those of more delicate habits: it will therefore be scarcely worth while to grow any but what are of known hardihood and vigour. I have pointed out some of these in my notices, but time can only make a knowledge of their habits more perfect. Worked plants of Tea-scented Roses force very well; they do not require to be established one year in pots, for if only potted in October or November, and forced with a gentle heat in January and February, they will bloom finely; in March and April the extreme beauty of their foliage and flowers will amply repay the attention given to them, as they have a peculiar softness and delicacy of appearance when forced and growing luxuriantly.

Since the above hints on culture, experience has come to my aid, and has enabled me to point out other modes, I trust, worthy of attention: no roses can be better adapted, when on their own

roots, for beds in the flower garden. I have, however, hitherto forbore to recommend them, as I feared they were too tender to bear our winters in exposed situations; but as we now have the patent asphalte felt, manufactured by M^cNeil, of Bunhill Row, London, and Croggon, of Lawrence Pountney Lane, which is so well calculated to keep the beds perfectly dry during the winter, we need not fear planting them out in masses; for this purpose the beds should be excavated and filled with manure, as directed for Bourbon roses; and early in November, or even in October, if heavy rains are falling, they must be hooped over and covered with the asphalte felt. This may be removed in dry and mild weather all through the winter. If the beds by this means are kept dry, and protected from severe frost by the felt, these roses will annually increase in size, and in time form fine bushes, giving enormous quantities of their large and fragrant flowers. It will be necessary to place moss, about six inches in depth, over the surface of the bed before covering with the felt; and I think it will be advisable to give the latter, on the side exposed to the weather, a coat of gas-tar, and lime, which has been slaked at least a fortnight: boil the tar and mix the lime with it till it is of the consistence of thick paste, then apply it with a brush while hot.

Tea Roses on stems, one to two feet in height, are most desirable and beautiful plants, but liable to be

killed in severe winters : these may be safely protected by placing to each plant three stakes triangularly, sticking them firmly in the ground, and over these stretch a piece of calico, (calico of 2*d.* or 3*d.* per yard will do,) prepared as follows: 3 pints of *old* pale linseed oil, 1½ oz. sugar of lead, 5 oz. pale resin: the oil must be heated, and the sugar of lead and resin pounded and added to it, while hot, and laid on the calico, while hot, with a brush. This should be tacked to the stakes with small tacks, and brought down within two inches of the ground, leaving a small aperture at top, at the apex of the triangle: this will admit of a moderate circulation of air from the bottom to the top, and will keep the plant in perfect health during the winter. By the end of March, or beginning of April, these protectors may be removed, and the plant pruned: this method will supersede the paper cap, which is so liable to be destroyed by the wind: calico thus prepared will last for several years. Standards of these roses succeed well against a south or south-east wall: their stems should not be more than three feet high.

To have a fine bloom of these roses, or, indeed, of any of the Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, or China roses, in pots towards the end of summer or autumn, take plants from small pots, (those struck from cuttings in March or April will do,) and put them into six-inch, or even eight-inch, pots, using a compost of light turfy loam and

rotten manure, equal parts: to a bushel of the compost, add half a peck of pounded charcoal, and the same quantity of silver sand; make a hotbed of sufficient strength, — say three to four feet in height, of seasoned dung, so that it is not of a burning heat, in a sunny exposed situation, and on this place the pots; then fill up all interstices with sawdust, placing it so as to cover the rims, and to lie on the surface of the mould in the pots about two inches deep. The pots should have a good sound watering before they are thus plunged, and have water daily in dry weather; the bottom heat and full exposure to the sun and air will give the plants a vigour almost beyond belief; plunged on tank heat, in a pit, the lights taken off so as to give the plants full exposure, will answer equally well: this very simple mode of culture is as yet almost unknown. I have circulated among a few friends the above directions; and have no doubt that, in the hands of skilful gardeners, some extraordinary results may be looked for in the production of specimens of soft-wooded plants. I may add, that, when the heat of the bed declines towards the middle of July, the pots must be removed, some fresh dung added, and the bed re-made, again plunging the plants immediately. Towards the end of August the roots of the plants must be ripened; the pots must, therefore, be gradually lifted out of the saw-dust; *i. e.* for five or six days expose

them about two inches below their rims; then, after the same lapse of time, a little lower, till the whole of the pot is exposed to the sun and air; they may be then removed to the greenhouse so as to be sheltered from heavy rain. They will bloom well in the autumn, and be in fine order for early forcing; if plants are required during the summer for exhibition, or any other purpose, care must always be taken to harden or ripen their roots as above before they are removed from the hot-bed.

With attention, some very beautiful roses of this family may be originated from seed, but the plants must be trained against a south wall; if flued the better, in a warm dry soil, or grown in pots under grass: a warm greenhouse, or the forcing-house will be most proper for them, so that they bloom in May, as their heps are a long time ripening.

For yellow roses, the Duchesse de Mecklenbourg may be planted with the Yellow Tea, which abounds in pollen; some fine roses, almost to a certainty, must be raised from seed produced by such fine unions: for the sake of curiosity, a few flowers of the above might be fertilised with the Double Yellow Briar or *Rosa Harrisonii*. The Yellow Tea bears seed abundantly, but it has been found, from repeated experiments, that a good or even a mediocre rose is seldom or never produced from it; but fer-

tilised with the Yellow Briar, something original may be realised. Gigantesque and Tea Hardy, planted with Prince Esterhazy, would produce seed of fine quality, from which large and bright rose-coloured varieties might be expected. Niphotos would give pure white Tea Roses; and Mansais with Dremont would probably originate first-rate fawn-coloured roses; but the central petals of Mansais should be carefully removed with tweezers or pliers, as its flowers are too double for it to be a certain seed-bearer. Madame Droulin, which is a hybrid, approaching very near to the China Rose, should be planted with William Wallace, as fine and large Crimson Tea roses are still wanting.

THE MINIATURE ROSE.

(ROSA LAWRENCEANA.)

In the botanical catalogues this curious little rose is said to have been introduced from China in 1810; and botanists have made it a species; but, like the Rose de Meaux and Pompon Roses, which are dwarf *varieties* of *Rosa centifolia*, this is undoubtedly nothing but a dwarf seminal *variety* of the common China Rose. Many plants that have been long under cultivation have a tendency to produce from seed these pigmy likenesses of

themselves: among these little "faerie queens," Caprice des Dames is a pretty morsel of beauty with vivid rose-coloured flowers. Gloire des Lawrenceanas is one of the prettiest of the tribe; its flowers are of a dark crimson, and larger than those of any other variety. Jenny and Lilliputienne are both of them bright-coloured and pretty roses. Nigra has not black flowers, but they are of the darkest crimson, and very pretty. This was named by some florist, with that exaggeration peculiar to the craft; this is not done by the florist wilfully to deceive, but is merely given as descriptive of what *he wishes the flower to be, rather than of what it really is.* Brugmansia sanguinea is a case in point; and many other sanguineas and coccineas might be mentioned, in which the colours of the flowers which bear those imposing names approach to any thing rather than blood or scarlet. To return to Roses; Pallida is the only variety in this division approaching to white. Its flowers, when they first open, are nearly of pure white, but they soon change to a pale flesh-colour: this is rather a delicate rose, seeming very impatient of cold and damp. Petite Laponne is a brilliant little rose, quite worthy a place in the group; as is also Retour du Printemps, which is different from all the others; its pretty little flowers being surrounded by a leafy calyx, and the whole plant tinged with a reddish colouring-matter.

These roses are all very impatient of moisture, and in all moist soils require a very dry warm raised border. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing them grow in dry soils, but I think it probable that the light sandy soils of Surrey would suit them admirably. In cold situations it will be advisable to grow them constantly in pots, protecting them in a cold pit or frame till January, and then, if required to bloom early, remove them to a warm situation in the greenhouse, or force them with the Tea-scented Roses. A collection of these little rose-bushes, covered with their bright flowers in March and April, will be found one of the most eligible and unique ornaments for the drawing-room.

THE NOISETTE ROSE.

(ROSA NOISETTIANA.)

Rosier Noisette.

The original of this remarkable group, the "Blush Noisette" Rose, was raised from seed in America by Monsieur Philippe Noisette, and sent by him to his brother, Monsieur Louis Noisette, the well-known nurseryman at Paris, in the year 1817. Perhaps no new rose was ever so much admired as this. When first introduced, its habit

was so peculiar, and so unlike any other known variety, that the Parisian amateurs were quite enraptured with it. It was produced from the seed of the old Musk Rose (*Rosa moschata*), the flowers of which had been fertilised with the common China Rose. The perfume of the Musk Rose is very apparent: its tendency to bloom in large clusters also shows its affinity to that old and very remarkable rose, but since its introduction to France so many seedlings have been raised from it, and so many of these are evidently hybrids of the Tea-scented and other roses, that some of the roses called "Noisettes" have almost lost the characters of the group; for, in proportion as the size of the flowers have been increased by hybridising, their clustering tendency and the number of them in one corymb has been diminished. Among the varieties most deserving of notice is *Aimée Vibert*, or "*Rosa nivea*," a seedling from the *Rosa sempervivens plena*, which it resembles, but much surpasses its parent in the valuable quality of autumnal blooming. Nothing can be prettier than a large plant of *Aimée Vibert Noisette*, covered with its snow-white flowers, in September and October. *Andreselle* is a fine lilac rose, in colour like that old variety *Noisette Bougainville*, but much superior in the size and shape of its flowers. *Ariel* is a fine and vigorous-growing rose, blooming in immense corymbs; its flowers are of the most delicate blush, tinged with buff:

this is a distinct and pretty variety. Belle Violette is a genuine Noisette, and a very neat and pretty little rose: its flowers are of a rosy lilac, and very distinct and good. Belle Antonine is a pillar Noisette, of very robust habit, with flowers delicately coloured and well shaped. In designating some of these as pillar Noisettes, those varieties that are very vigorous growers, making long and flexible shoots, are intended. Boulogne is one of the few dark-coloured Noisettes, and when first its flowers open they are very beautiful, their colour being a dark crimson-purple. Beurre Frais is singular, but scarcely double enough; its delicate butter-colour soon changes to white in the sun. Bouquet tout fait, a pillar Noisette, is a most vigorous grower, forming immense corymbs; this may be taken for the original Noisette at first sight, but it is more fragrant, and its flowers buff towards their centre. Camellia Rose, but not the Camellia Rose of the French catalogues, is a pillar Noisette of first-rate excellence, with large and finely-shaped bright red flowers, and a most luxuriant grower. Cadot is also a pillar Noisette, with large and very double flowers: a good and distinct variety. Cerise is also a pillar Noisette equal to either of the foregoing: its large and deep-coloured globular flowers, of a deep rosy purple, are beautiful at any time and in any situation. Charles X. is a pretty rose in very dry weather, but in moist weather its buds will

not open, neither will it live long as a standard, never forming a proper union with the stock. Castalie is a variety, of a delicate flesh-colour, very distinct and pretty.

Clarisse Harlowe is a pillar rose of first-rate excellence; its flowers are very large and double, and its growth excessively vigorous, so that it soon forms a large column. Fellenberg is a Noisette well deserving of praise, if only for its brilliant crimson. It is but a short time since a bright crimson Noisette did not exist: this rose, when grown luxuriantly, is a most charming plant. Grandiflora is a very old rose, but mentioned here that its synonymes may be given: as "Noisette Lee," "Blush Perpetual China," and "Triomphe des Noisettes." It has been extensively cultivated. Hardy is a pillar Noisette, quite worth cultivation; its large pale flowers have a deep rose and buff centre: its habit is so vigorous that it will shoot from six to eight feet in one season. Jaune Desprez, or the new French Yellow Noisette, is a well-known and much-esteemed rose: as a pillar or a standard it is equally beautiful; its fragrance is also very remarkable. This was originated by M. Desprez about fifteen years since, and is still, and will be for some time to come, a very popular rose. It is, most probably, a hybrid between the Yellow Tea and a Noisette rose of some kind: it sold for a high price in France, when first sent forth to the rose world, as its name was very

tempting, for a yellow fragrant Noisette rose was thought to be worth any price. The name, like many other floral names, was, certainly, quite calculated to make an impression. Its rosy copper-coloured flowers are very singular, and so powerfully fragrant that one plant will perfume a large garden in the cool weather of autumn. A pillar of this rose, twelve or twenty feet high, would be a grand object on a well-kept lawn. Lamarque is another hybrid Noisette, approaching to the Tea-scented rose in the size and fragrance of its flowers. This is a most vigorous grower, but not quite so hardy as Jaune Desprez. As a standard it is quite superb, for its large pale sulphur-coloured or nearly white flowers are pendant from their weight, and have a fine effect. It is rather impatient of cold, and will not bloom unless budded on some strong-growing rose: on its own root it is a weak grower, and scarcely like the same rose when grafted and grown vigorously. Lelieur is a pretty little dark purplish-crimson rose, and deservedly a favourite, as its colour is so vivid: the point of each petal is tipped with white. La Biche is a pillar Noisette, with very large pale flowers, inclining to fawn-colour in the centre: a very fragrant, beautiful, and distinct rose.

Luxembourg is a fine variety, with large and very double flowers, of a bright purplish rose: this will probably prove a good climber, and if

so, it will form a magnificent pillar. Nankin, or "Noisette à boutons Nankin," or "Noisette mutabilis," is a very distinct and pretty rose. In the morning, before the sun has much power, or in cloudy weather, its clusters of flowers are of a bright nankin-colour, changing to white a few hours after expansion. The Red Noisette, a very old variety, was raised from seed by Mr. Wells, of Redleaf: it is a pretty bright semi-double rose, now eclipsed by new and fine varieties. Smith's Yellow is certainly more nearly allied to the Tea-scented roses than to the Noisettes, for of this family it has not a feature: if forced, this is a fine rose, but it is scarcely fit for the open air in this country, as the moisture of the atmosphere glues its outer petals together so firmly that its flowers seldom or never open.

To Noisette Roses but few striking additions have been made since 1837; but the following are pretty: indeed this term may be applied to all the Noisettes known. Miss Glegg is a white rose tinged with blush, of medium growth, worth cultivation. Ne plus ultra is a fine cream-coloured rose, which forces admirably, and is highly fragrant. Euprosine, a miniature likeness of Jaune Desprez, with the same peculiar fragrance, but less of fawn colour, and Vitellina, one of the same character, but inclined to cream colour, are both interesting varieties. Corymbosa is a remarkable rose, with pure white flowers; its foliage is rough,

dark green, and totally unlike that of any other rose. Zobeide is a very pretty variety, with flowers of a vivid rose colour. We have so many pale Noisettes, that this is a welcome addition. Duc de Nemours is a new rose; this has lilac-rose flowers, which are very double and well-shaped. Victorieuse, like Lamarque and several others, is a hybrid Tea Rose of first-rate qualities, but not very hardy.

We have recently had a few additions to this class; and two are worthy of especial notice; these have been raised at Angers, from Noisette Lamarque, and no roses have perhaps so well rewarded with their beauty the care of a cultivator: the first in merit is Noisette Cloth of Gold, called in France Chromatella. One would suppose, to see this rose in bud, that it could not be a yellow rose, as the extreme outer petals are nearly of a cream colour, but when expanded it is one of the most brilliant and beautiful of yellow roses, with petals thick and waxy, bearing exposure to the hottest sun without fading. In habit it is very robust, bearing in this respect much resemblance to Jaune Desprez; its leaves are large, shining, and the whole plant, when in luxuriant growth, most beautiful. While rare, as at present, it would not be prudent to expose it during the winter in the open border; a south wall will probably be the best situation for it, as it seems to delight in heat; but when more abundant it may doubtless

be planted out as a pillar rose, for which it is admirably adapted, as it makes shoots four to six feet in length in one season: cultivated in this manner it will doubtless require protection. Noisette Solfaterre is of the same parentage, with flowers not so globular as the preceding, but rather flat, like those of Jaune Desprez; colour pale lemon, leaves more pointed and narrow, like those of its parent. This is a rose of much beauty, and of the same robust habits as N. Cloth of Gold; with regard to treatment, it will be advisable, at present, to plant it against a south wall, till its capability of bearing our winters is tested. These roses both bloomed in great beauty in the summer of 1845: they both grew with exceeding vigour, budded on the Boursault or Celine stock. A shoot from a bud on the Crimson Boursault last summer, 1845, in the rose nursery of Mr. Curtis of Bristol, made the extraordinary growth of 18 feet, and is this spring, 1846, covered with flower buds.

Since the above was written, a new crimson Noisette has for the first time bloomed. This is called Pourpre de Tyr. Its flowers, however, are not of Tyrian *purple*, but brilliant crimson, large, and very double. The habit of the plant is exceedingly robust: foliage large, dark green, and abundant. In Eclair de Jupiter we have a very remarkable variety, with large flowers like those of the Bourbon rose Gloire de Rosomène, of the most brilliant crimson, at least, the

inner side of the petals is of that colour, but the reverse is of a most peculiar glaucous hue, as if powdered. Although only semi-double, this is a splendid rose; in habit vigorous, like the above Bourbon rose. Mrs. Siddons is a new and very bright yellow variety, with flowers rather irregular in shape; habit, dwarf and bushy. Narcisse is also a new yellow Noisette, with large and finely cupped flowers, very double; these in colour are pale yellow, deeper towards the centre of the flower; but the most complete novelty in this group is Ophirie, in colour quite unique; a rose without rose-colour, for it is of a bright fawn and salmon colour, with scarcely a tint of rose: its habit is robust and vigorous: like many others of this class, it will form an excellent pillar rose, requiring, however, protection in winter.

The individuals of this group are so varied in character, that they may be employed as objects of ornament in a variety of ways. I will first give their culture as pillar roses, for which some of them are so finely adapted. Perhaps the most picturesque mode of growing pillar roses is to group them in clumps of three, five, seven, or nine, or to any extent in proportion to the size of the ground required to be ornamented. A group of rose pillars, on an artificial mound, has a very imposing effect, and in wet situations this will be found the most advantageous mode of growing them. The posts should be made of yellow deal, or larch, or

oak, and charred as far as inserted in the ground; they should be from ten to fifteen feet in height, and stout, so that they can be firmly fixed in the ground; each post ought to be, at least, from nine to twelve inches in circumference. For roses of more humble growth, iron stakes, from six to seven feet in height, will be found more light and elegant in appearance than those of wood, and of course more durable. It must be borne in mind, that pillar roses cannot have too much manure; therefore, when they are planted, mix plenty with the soil they are planted in, and give them an annual surface dressing.

As standards, Noisette Roses require but little culture; the principal care is to be prompt in cutting off the decayed and decaying clusters of flowers, during the blooming season; and, in March, to thin out their superfluous branches. All the pillar Noisettes form fine drooping standards: as dwarfs for beds, many of the varieties are very eligible, for they will grow and bloom luxuriantly in all soils and situations. To ensure their receiving no injury in *very* exposed situations, cut them down to within a foot of the surface of the soil in November, and place over each plant, or rather thatch it, with a thick covering of furze branches, to continue on till March. This will effectually protect them from the frost. This covering, as elsewhere recommended, must be removed gradually, so that the young and

tender shoots are not exposed to the cold air too suddenly. For ornamenting wire-fences these roses are also admirably adapted, as they can be trained with great facility, and they will form, in such situations, a blooming boundary for at least four months in the year.

But few of the Noisette Roses will bear seed in this country; the following, however, if planted against a south wall, and carefully fertilised, would probably produce some. The object here should be to obtain dark crimson varieties with large flowers, and for this purpose Fellenberg should be fertilised with Cerise or Boulogne, and again Cerise with Fellenberg. Cerise may also be planted with the China Rose Fabvier, and Boulogne with the same: if seed can be procured, fine deep-coloured and nearly genuine Noisette roses would be produced. It will be interesting also to try Noisette Nankin fertilised with the Yellow China; from this union yellow or buff-coloured Noisettes might possibly be originated, and these of course would be unique and of great interest. Beurre Frais with the Tea Rose, Duchesse de Mecklenbourg, would probably give straw-coloured varieties, and these would be large and fragrant, as in Lamarque and Jaune Desprez. In these directions for procuring seed from roses by fertilising, I have confined myself to such varieties as are almost sure to produce it; but much must be left to the amateur, as many

roses may be made fertile by removing their central petals, and, consequently, very many varieties that I have not noticed may be made productive.

THE MUSK ROSE.

(ROSA MOSCHATA.)

Rosier Muscate.

The White Musk Rose is one of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens, and probably more widely spread over the face of the earth than any other rose. It is generally supposed that the attar of roses is prepared in India from this species, and that this is also the rose of the Persian poets*, in the fragrant groves of which they love to describe their "bulbul," or nightingale, as enchanting them with its tuneful notes. The probability that

* The following anecdote is narrated by Sir John Malcolm, in his Sketches of Persia. I have, moreover, heard it from his own lips, told in his peculiar spirited manner while he resided here. "A breakfast was given to us, at a beautiful spot near the Hazâr Bâgh, or thousand gardens, in the vicinity of Shiraz; and we were surprised and delighted to find that we were to enjoy this meal on a stack of roses. On this a carpet was laid, and we sat cross-legged like the natives. The stack, which was as large as a common one of hay in England, had been formed without much trouble from the heaps or cocks of rose leaves, collected before they were sent into the city to be distilled."

this is the famed rose of Persia is strengthened by the fact, that it is much more fragrant in the evening, or in the cool weather of autumn, than at any other time or season, and probably in the hot climate of Persia, *only so* in the coolness of night, when nightingales delight to sing. A recent traveller also remarks that the roses of Persia are remarkably small and fragrant. There are doubtless many seminal varieties of the species; their flowers differing in colour, but possessing the leading features of the original. Olivier, who travelled in the first six years of the French republic, mentions a rose tree at Ispahan, called the "Chinese Rose Tree," fifteen feet high, formed by the union of several stems, each four or five inches in diameter. Seeds from this tree were sent to Paris, and produced the common Musk Rose. It seems therefore possible and probable, that this has been the parent of nearly all their garden roses; for, like most orientals, their habits are not, and have not been, enterprising enough to stimulate them to import roses from distant countries. Large and very old plants of the Musk Rose may sometimes be seen in the gardens of old English country houses.

The Blush Musk, or Fraser's Musk, or *Rosa Fraserii*, is not quite a pure Musk Rose: but as it is the only rose of this division of the colour, and also very fragrant, it has been much planted: its flowers are semi-double, and produced in large

clusters. Eponine is a pure white, and very double variety, one of the prettiest of the group. The fringed or toothed Musk Rose has the end of each petal indented: this is a vigorous-growing and very fragrant little rose. Princesse de Nassau is a very distinct and good variety, very fragrant, and blooming in large clusters: the flower-buds, before they open, are nearly yellow, changing to cream-colour as they expand. The Ranunculus, or new White Musk, is merely an improved variety of the old or original Musk Rose, with flowers more double. Tea-scented is a hybrid, with large flowers of a pure white, and very pretty; this is apparently a seedling from the Musk Rose, fertilised with some variety of the Tea-scented Rose, as it has a most peculiar habit and perfume.

Moschata Nivea, or the "Snow Bush," and one or two other roses, from Nepaul, have the scent peculiar to this group; but as they bloom but once in the summer, and differ totally in some other respects from the true *Rosa Moschata*, I have not included them. For the culture of the roses of this division, that recommended for Noisette roses, in beds and as standards, may be adopted, as their habits are very similar.

THE MACARTNEY ROSE.

(ROSA BRACTEATA.)

The single Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney, on his return from his embassy to that country. It now forms the original of a pretty family; but as it does not bear seed freely, even in France, fine varieties, as yet, are not abundant; its strictly evergreen and shining foliage is a beautiful feature; and I hope ere long to see numerous varieties, with double flowers of the same brilliant hues as our other fine roses possess. Time will prove; but I think it is not too much to anticipate, that, ultimately, we shall not be satisfied unless *all* our roses, even the moss roses, have evergreen foliage, brilliant and fragrant flowers, and the habit of blooming from June till November. This seems to be an extravagant anticipation; but perseverance in gardening will yet achieve wonders. The Double (the old variety) was the first double Macartney Rose raised from seed: it is mentioned here to caution any one from planting it, as it is totally worthless, its flowers constantly dropping off without opening. The Double Blush or Tea Victoire Modeste is so much hybridised with the Tea-scented Rose, that it has lost many of the characters of the group: in dry situations this is a most beau-

tiful rose, but in wet weather its flowers do not open well. *Maria Leonida* is now an established favourite: its fine bell-shaped flowers of the purest white, sometimes slightly tinged with pink towards their centre, and its bright red anthers peeping from among its central petals, give it an elegant and pleasing character. *Rosa Hardii*, or *Rosa Berberifolia Hardii*, is a most interesting rose, lately raised from seed by Monsieur Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, from *Rosa involu-crata*, a variety of *Rosa bracteata*, fertilised with that unique rose, *Rosa berberifolia*, or the Single Yellow Persian rose. This curious hybrid, like its Persian parent, has single yellow flowers with a dark eye (much like *Cistus formosus*), and evergreen foliage; it seems quite hardy, and forms the very prettiest little bush possible. It will probably be the parent of an entirely new group; and what can be imagined more interesting in roses than varieties with double yellow flowers and evergreen leaves!

Macartney Roses sometimes suffer when exposed to severe frost in the open borders of the flower-garden: they will therefore require the same protection as recommended for the *Noisette* roses in cold situations. *Maria Leonida* is a fine border rose; for, by pegging down its shoots as they are produced in summer, a few plants soon cover a bed or clump with a dense mass of

foliage and flowers, ornamenting the flower-garden from three to four months in summer and autumn: it also forms a very fine standard.

It requires the burning sun of Italy to make these roses produce their seed; yet, by perseverance and careful cultivation, this desirable end may be obtained. To raise a double variety of *Rosa Hardii* is, at any rate, worth attempting. A flued wall must be used to train the plants to; and in small gardens, where there is not such a convenience, a hollow wall might be built, about four or five feet in height and ten or twelve feet long, of two courses of four-inch brickwork, with a space between, into one end of which an Arnott's stove might be introduced, and a pipe carried in a straight line through to the opposite end (each end must of course be built up to keep in the hot air); this pipe would heat the air between the two courses of brickwork sufficiently for the purpose. A fire should be kept every night from the middle of May to the middle of July; and this treatment would possibly induce some of these roses to give their seed. *Rosa Hardii* would bloom freely if trained to a hot wall; and, if fertilised with the Double Yellow Briar, seed may perhaps be obtained. *Lucida*, with the Yellow China Rose, will also be an experiment worth trying. *Maria Leonida*, fertilised with the Tuscany Rose, might also give some curious hybrids. This is all speculative; but such

speculations are, unlike many others, exceedingly innocent and interesting.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA.

(THE SMALL-LEAVED ROSE.)

Rosa microphylla rubra, from which we have derived all our varieties of this pretty family, was introduced from the East in 1823. It is nearly allied to the Macartney, and is most probably a Chinese hybrid of that rose. The original imported plant bearing double flowers makes it appear more probable that it is a mere garden variety. I have received seed from Italy of this rose, and find that plants from it, to use a florist's term, sport amazingly, no two appearing alike.

From Italian seed we have *Alba odorata*, a vigorous-growing variety, partaking as much of the Macartney Rose in its habit as of *Rosa microphylla*: in fact, it is a complete hybrid. This is a good evergreen rose, producing an abundance of pale sulphur, or rather cream-coloured flowers: they are sweet-scented, but do not in general open freely. *Carnea*, or *Rosea*, is a pretty and remarkable rose, forming a neat little bush, nearly evergreen: its flowers are double, and of a beautifully cupped shape. *Coccinea*, as in one or two in-

stances which I have noticed, is named with a florist's licence; it is *not* scarlet, but a very pretty double rose, of a deep reddish-rose colour, with the same neatly shaped flowers as the last: to these may be added *Purpurea*, *Rubra variegata*, and *Violacea*, three varieties quite new; but, as they have not yet bloomed in this country, no opinion can be given of their merits.

With the exception of *Alba odorata*, these roses are not hardy enough to bear exposure in wet and cold soils: they will perhaps grow for a time, but seldom bloom well. A warm and dry elevated border will suit them admirably, protecting them with some spray, &c., as directed for *Noisette* roses: but to see these very curious roses bloom in perfection, bud them on short stems of the *Dog Rose*, and treat them exactly as recommended for the *Tea-scented Roses*; they will then bloom freely, either in pots or in the flower-borders, and form delightful little plants, quite unique in their characters and appearance.

A few of these may be planted against a hot wall, as recommended for the *Macartney Roses*; and, possibly, *Purpurea*, fertilised with a bright-coloured *China Rose*, as *Fabvier*, would give some curious varieties. The *Single Microphylla*, with *Athelin* or *Henri Barbet*, would perhaps give some original and beautiful hybrids. *Coccinea* might also be fertilised with the *Tuscany*. If any of these roses can be made to produce seed,

interesting and curious varieties must be the result.

PROPAGATION OF AUTUMNAL ROSES.

As with the Summer Roses, these may be propagated by layers, budding, grafting, and by cuttings; the latter mode is the only one requiring especial notice, as the other methods applied to Summer Roses are of equal use in propagating these. All the families in this division are propagated with great facility by cuttings; in fact, with China, Bourbon, and Tea Roses, it is the only eligible way of getting plants on their own roots. There are three seasons in which this operation may be performed with success, in spring, summer, and autumn.

For spring cuttings it will be necessary to resort to the forcing-house in the month of March, when those roses that were commenced to be forced in January will be just shedding their first crop of flowers: these blooming shoots will then be ripe; and, as a general rule, fit for immediate propagation, either for cuttings or buds. It must be borne in mind, that no shoots are mature till their blooming is past. The cuttings may be made with three joints or buds, from the lower end of which the leaf should be cut, leaving the others untouched; the cutting must then be in-

serted about one inch into a very small pot of light mould, or peat and sand, equal parts. With rare sorts two buds will do, or even one; in the latter case, the bud must have the leaf attached, and a small portion of wood below the bud; it must be inserted in the pot so that the bud is slightly covered with the mould. The pots should then be plunged in sawdust or old tan, into a gentle hot-bed, and kept perfectly close, sprinkled with tepid water every morning, and shaded from the sun. In about a fortnight they will have taken root; but they must not be removed from this close frame till they have made a shoot from one to two inches in length. They are then safe, and may be removed into another frame, still with gentle heat, and have air every day to harden them. In a week they will be fit to pot into larger pots, and they may then be removed into the greenhouse or cold frame as convenient, till required for planting out in the borders in April and May: the pots used for the above purpose are *very small*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch over at the top; if more convenient, three or five cuttings may be placed *round the side* of a larger sized pot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by 3 inches over. This method saves some trouble, but the plants are apt to be checked when potted off; pots of the latter size must be filled one third with broken pieces of pots, on which the base of the cuttings should rest; the small pots require no drainage.

For summer cuttings in June and July, ripe shoots may be taken as above directed, planted in pots, and placed in a cold frame, kept close, and sprinkled every morning. These will root slowly, but surely; for autumnal cuttings any convenient and spare shoots may be made into cuttings, and planted under a hand-glass in a warm exposure, about the middle or end of September: these must have air in mild humid weather during the winter, and be gradually exposed to the air in April by tilting the light: by the end of April they will be fit for potting. All the autumnal roses will grow readily if the above methods are followed. The Damask Perpetuals only are slow in rooting, and are propagated with more difficulty.

BUDDING ROSES IN POTS.

The Blush Boursault makes the best stock for this purpose; it strikes readily from cuttings planted in the autumn. My practice in budding on the Boursault is as follows:—The strongest shoots are selected early in July for layering; flower-pots of the size 48 are taken, and the aperture at the bottom is enlarged, so as to allow the end of the shoot to be passed through. After doing this the shoot is tongued; the pot is drawn up till the tongue is about in the centre; it is then

filled with a mixture of rotten dung and sand in equal parts, and well pressed down. The shoot may be budded at the time of layering or afterwards, accordingly as the buds are ready. *The shoots should be headed down at the time of budding to within two eyes of where the bud is inserted.** The buds of all the Bourbon, Tea-scented, China, and Hybrid Autumnal Roses, will push immediately. These may be removed from the stools in August, potted into larger pots, and forced with great success the following spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR FORCING ROSES.

Very few years ago forced roses were one of the luxuries of gardening, and the matter was looked upon as a difficult operation, in which accomplished gardeners only were successful; but with modern varieties the difficulty has vanished, and every one may have roses, at least in February, with the most simple means.

A pit 10 or 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, just high enough to stand upright in, with a door at

* This heading down at the time of budding cannot be recommended for the Dog Rose; when budded early in June, small heads will at once be formed, but the constitution of the plant will be much weakened.

one end, and a sunken path in the centre, a raised bed on each side of the path, and an 18-inch Arnott's stove at the further end, opposite to the door, with a pipe leading into a small brick chimney *outside* (a chimney is indispensable), will give great abundance of forced roses from February to the end of May. To ensure this, a supply must be kept ready; so that, say twenty, may be placed in the forcing-pit about the middle of December, a like number in the middle of January, and the same about the middle of February; they must not be pruned till taken into the house, when each shoot should be cut back to two or three buds or eyes, the latter for the strong shoots. The fire should be lighted at seven in the morning, and suffered to burn out about the same hour in the evening, unless in frosty weather, when it must be kept burning till late at night, so as to exclude the frost; and for this purpose double mats should be placed on the lights. The thermometer should not, by *fire heat*, be higher in the day than 70° during December and January: at night it may sink to 35° without injury. The temporary rise in a sunny day is of no consequence; but *no air must be admitted at such times, or the plants will exhaust themselves, and immediately shed their leaves.* When the sun begins to have power, and in sunny weather towards the end of February, the plants may be syringed every morning about 10 o'clock with tepid water, and

have air admitted till 2 or 3 o'clock, and smoked with tobacco at night on the least appearance of the aphid or green-fly.

To ensure a fine and full crop of flowers, the plants should be established one year in pots*, and plunged in tan or sawdust in an open exposed place, so that their shoots are well ripened: the pots must be often removed, or what is better, place the pots on slates to prevent their roots striking into the ground; but with the Hybrid and Damask Perpetuals, even if only potted in November previous, a very good crop of flowers may often be obtained, and a second crop better than the first; for the great advantage of forcing perpetual roses is, that after blooming in the greenhouse or drawing-room, their young shoots may be cut down to within two or three buds of their base, and the plants placed again in the forcing-house, and a second crop of flowers obtained. The same mode may be followed also with the Bourbon, China, and Tea-scented Roses; with the latter, indeed, a third crop may be often obtained.

Towards the end of March, when the second crop of flowers is coming on, the plants may be gradually inured to the air, by opening the sashes in mild weather. This will make them hardy and

* Worked plants of the Hybrid Perpetuals if potted early in November, and plunged in a gentle hot-bed till the end of December, may be forced in January.

robust. Syringing should be practised every morning and evening; but when the flower-buds are ready to open, this must be confined to the stems of the plants and the pots, otherwise the flowers will be injured by the moisture. Care must be taken to remove the plants from the forcing-house to the greenhouse or drawing-room before their blossoms expand; they may then be kept in beauty many days. I have not found the check which the plants receive by this sudden change of temperature at all detrimental. During their second growth the plants should be watered once a week with manured water*, and the surface of the pot occasionally stirred. Those that are forced with the greatest facility are worked roses: these seldom or never fail to give an abundant crop of flowers; stems from 6 inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 feet are equally eligible: the latter form elegant plants, and I think generally grow with greater luxuriance than dwarfs. China and Tea-scented Roses on their own roots are more delicate, and require more care: still one crop of flowers may always be depended upon, even from them, instead of forcing them for a second crop, it will be better to place them in the greenhouse; they will then bloom again finely in May. I find, from experience, that all the autumnal roses may be

* One pound of guano to twelve gallons of water forms the very best species of liquid manure for pot culture: for the borders, double that quantity will be better.

forced every year without any disadvantage: to ensure their well-doing, they must be removed from the forcing-house early in June, the surface of the pots dressed with rotten manure, and plunged in the same, or leaves, or any light substance. Towards the end of September they should be carefully shifted, removing nearly all the earth from their roots, into a compost of light loam and rotten dung, equal quantities (this is, on the whole, the very best compost for potted roses), watered, and again plunged till required for forcing: this shifting would be better performed in June; but, as the weather is then often hot and dry, roses worked on the Dog Rose are apt to suffer. Pots of the sizes called near London 24's and 16's* are the best sizes for strong plants of roses for forcing: when potted, the large and unyielding roots should be cut off close, so that the plants may stand in the centre of the pots, the fibrous and small roots merely tipped.

The treatment recommended for roses in a pit with Arnott's stove, may be pursued with roses in a house with smoke-flues or hot-water pipes. Arnott's stove is recommended as an economical and eligible mode of heating, practised here to some extent with success for several years: on these stoves an iron pan, fitted to the top, should always

* The respective sizes of these pots are, 24's, 7½ inches deep, and 8 inches over, measuring across the top of the pot; 16's, 8½ inches deep, 9 inches in diameter.

be kept full of water. Roses may be forced slowly, but with perhaps greater certainty, by the uninitiated, by giving air freely and constantly during the early part of the day, say till 1 or 2 o'clock, according to the mildness of the weather, keeping the fire constantly burning during the same period, as recommended when keeping them closely shut up. To sum up, give them plenty of heat and plenty of air during the day.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES IN POTS FOR THE GREENHOUSE.

For this purpose a selection should be made of some of the finer varieties of China and Tea-scented Roses on their own roots; it may also include such Bourbons as the Queen, Acidalie, Crimson Globe, Grand Capitaine, Madame Nerard, Madame Margat, Proserpine and Phoenix, and Noisette's Miss Glegg, Lelieur, Ne Plus Ultra, and Victorieuse. These are all of dwarfish and compact habit, and free bloomers. Presuming these roses to be procured, in the spring or summer, in the usual small pots they are generally grown in by the cultivators for sale, they should be immediately potted into pots called 32's (these are generally 7 inches deep, by 6 over at the surface), in a compost of turfy sandy

loam and well-rotted manure, equal quantities, or leaf-mould; if the latter is used, two thirds to one third of loam will be as well; this compost must not be sifted, but merely chopped into pieces as large as a walnut: the fine mould, which will, as a matter of course, result from this chopping, must not be separated from the pieces of turf, but all must be well mixed with the manure or leaf-mould. The pots should then be filled about one third with broken pieces of crockery or potsherds, the plants taken from the small pots, and the balls of earth gently pressed so as to loosen them; place each plant in the centre of the large pot; press the earth well round them; give a soaking of water, and plunge them in the sawdust or tan in some sunny exposed place where they may have all the sun our fickle climate will give them. They may remain here till early in October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse, but a fortnight before taking them into their winter-quarters, lift every pot, and place it on the surface of the bed in which they have been plunged: their roots then become hardened, and bear the dry warm air of the greenhouse without injury: they should at this time also be pruned into any handsome desirable shape (a compact bush is perhaps the prettiest), or, if tall plants are required, the long shoots may be fastened to a neat painted stick. Roses thus treated will come into bloom in the green-

house in April, and continue one of its brightest ornaments till the beginning of June; they should then be repotted into larger pots if large plants are wished for, and again plunged in the open air till the autumn: care must be taken to place the pots on slates, to prevent their roots getting through the bottoms of the pots. If compact and pretty little plants are required, the same pots may be used, merely reducing the roots, so that the pot will hold a small quantity of compost for the plant to feed upon. A most excellent compost for potted roses may be made as follows: — Pare some turf from a loamy pasture; the parings must not be more than one inch in thickness; bake them in an oven about twelve hours when the temperature is equal to that just after it has been used for baking bread; they must not be burned*: this, chopped as before directed, with equal parts of rotten manure, forms one of the very finest of composts. The plants must be looked to carefully in spring, and whenever infested by the aphis, or green-fly, tobacco-smoke must be applied: extraordinary luxuriance of growth may be given by watering them once a week with guano-water.

A season may be saved in the growth of these

* I have used, with much success, turf roasted on a sheet of iron (placed on temporary brickwork) under which a moderate fire has been kept: about one hour's roasting is sufficient. This chars the turfy side, and acts most beneficially.

roses, if plants in larger pots than those they are usually sold in are purchased: if these are procured in the autumn or winter, they may be placed in the greenhouse at once with a certainty of succeeding.

CULTURE OF HARDY ROSES IN POTS FOR EXHIBITION.

The most elegant pot-roses for exhibition may be selected from those families recommended for greenhouse culture; but as it is now the fashion for Horticultural Societies to offer prizes for "roses in pots," it becomes my duty to offer a few observations on growing hardy varieties of roses in pots, so as to form very large plants. I must here caution the reader, that occasional disappointment must be expected in growing them in pots for exhibition, as roses, like facts, are stubborn things, and will often, in summer, bloom just whenever it pleases them to do so, not being easily retarded or forced: now, as days of exhibition are usually fixed before it is known whether we are to have an early or a late season, it is frequently a complete lottery whether any particular plants of roses will be in bloom or not. I have sometimes known on days fixed for the exhibition at Chiswick, that I have looked over fifty plants of one

sort before I could find three or four perfect flowers. Those roses recommended for greenhouse culture, from their producing a succession of bloom, must be most relied upon by the exhibitor; but if by a lucky chance a collection of moss roses, or some of the finer kinds of French and Hybrid Bourbon roses, could be enticed to show themselves in all their gay attire on *the* day, they would make the greenhouse roses "hide their diminished heads."

To form a collection of hardy roses in pots, the very best should be selected from the following families: Moss, Provence, Hybrid Provence, French, Damask Roses alba, Perpetual, and Hybrid Perpetual. Some good lists have been given in the *Gardener's Chronicle*; but these contain too many varieties with flaccid petals, which will not bear removal when in bloom. Now for hardy pot roses, except Moss Roses, in which the choice is limited, only those with very double flowers, and stiff, waxy petals, should be selected. The following will not disappoint the amateur. I ought here to mention, that it is better to pot two, or three, or four of any one good sort, rather than have a greater variety of second-rate roses.

Name.	Family.
Cristata.....	Provence.
Curled.....	Provence.
Reine de Provence.....	Provence.
Superb striped Unique.....	Provence.

Name.	Family.
Antonine d'Ormois.....	French.
Aurelie Lamare.....	French.
Boula de Nanteuil.....	French.
Cicero.....	French.
Grandissima.....	French.
Guerin's Gift.....	French.
Kean.....	French.
Nelly.....	French.
Œillet parfait.....	French.
Superb marbled.....	French.
Blanche fleur.....	hybrid Provence.
Emerance.....	hybrid Provence.
La Volupté.....	hybrid Provence.
Theodora.....	hybrid Provence.
Blush.....	moss.
Celina.....	moss.
De Metz.....	moss.
French Crimson.....	moss.
Lancel.....	moss.
Malvina.....	moss.
Unique.....	moss.
White Bath.....	moss.
Chénédoilé.....	hybrid China.
Hypocrate *.....	hybrid China.
Lady Stuart.....	hybrid China.
Pomponne carmin.....	hybrid China.
Belle de St. Cyr.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Charles Duval.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Coup d'Hébé.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Elise Mercœur.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Great Western.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Hortense Leroy.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Sylvain.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Félicité.....	alba.

* The Hypocrate of many catalogues is a Hybrid Bourbon, a very inferior rose to the above.

Name.	Family.
La Séduisante	alba.
Queen of Denmark	alba.
Sophie de Marsilly.....	alba.
La Ville de Bruxelles	damask.
Penelope.....	damask.
Semiramis	damask.
Volumineuse	damask.
Double-margined Hep	hybrid briar.
Persian yellow	Austrian briar.
Antinous	damask perpetual.
Crimson	damask perpetual.
Royal... ..	damask perpetual.
Requien	damask perpetual.
Auberon.....	hybrid perpetual.
Clementine Seringe	hybrid perpetual.
Dr. Marjolin	hybrid perpetual.
Duchess of Sutherland	hybrid perpetual.
Lady Alice Peel.. ..	hybrid perpetual.
La Reine.....	hybrid perpetual.
Madame Laffay	hybrid perpetual.
Rivers	hybrid perpetual.
William Jesse	hybrid perpetual.

The above are all of first-rate quality; their flowers are very double, and their petals thick, and not liable to fade quickly. About the end of October worked plants should be selected on very straight stems, not more than from six to eight inches in height. *Care must be taken that their roots are so formed that each plant may be placed in the centre of the pot: unless this is strictly attended to, they will make but a poor appearance, as might be seen in some of those exhibited at the horticultural shows in the season*

of 1842. If any of the large roots interfere with the position of the plant in the pot, they may be much shortened, merely tipping the small roots and fibres.

Stems from four to six inches may be taken generally as the most eligible height; but, to form plants for the back row, varieties of the following families may be on stems one foot to eighteen inches: they will increase the effect; viz. Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbon, and Hybrid Perpetuals. Many of these will form, when in full bloom, fine pendulous heads. When plants of the above description have been selected, they may be potted in a compost of nice turfy loam and rotten dung, equal parts; the loam should, if possible, be more rich and adhesive than that recommended for the plants under greenhouse culture; the pots used should be sixteens, and, if some of the plants are very strong, even a size larger, called twelves, may be used; these should then be plunged, in the open air on the surface of the soil, in sawdust, rotten leaves, or old tan, which should be four inches deep on the surface of the mould in the pots, care being taken to place the bottom of each pot on a slate, for reasons before given. I recommend the pots to be placed on the surface, rather than to be plunged in the ground, as they then receive the full influence of the sun to their roots. Towards the end of February each plant must be

pruned to within six or eight buds of the base of the strong shoots, and to within two or three buds of those that are more weak: it will be as well, however, if the plants have very long shoots, to shorten these one third at the time of potting, as this prevents their being racked by the high winds of November, as before stated in this work. Autumnal pruning will tend to give an earlier bloom; therefore, one half of the plants may be finally pruned when potted, if this is the object sought for; the remainder in March, or even as late as April; indeed, this will give the exhibitor a chance of having *some* plants ready on the important day. In May, if the weather is hot and dry, the plants, although plunged and apparently moist, will require water daily; and once a week a regular soaking with guano water will ensure a most vigorous growth, and defy all attacks of the aphid or any other little pest, the grub excepted, which must be carefully sought for in all those young leaves on the flower stems which appear glued together.

The plants will require shifting annually; in general, pots of the same size will do, shaking all the mould clean from their roots, and giving them a fresh and rich compost. The middle or end of October is the best period for this annual shifting. I have before said it is most difficult to retard or force into bloom roses grown in pots in the open

air; however, removal into the greenhouse for a week or ten days, to force them if required, may be tried: to retard them, the method employed by the courtier, in the days of Elizabeth, to save his cherries for his queen, may be essayed, viz. stretch a piece of canvas on hoops over the plants, and keep it constantly wet, by sprinkling it with water.

I wish success to all those who intend to exhibit roses in pots, but must again caution them not to be soured by one or two disappointments, as the sun will shine and hasten, and clouds will come and retard, and possibly blight the hope of being able to exhibit twelve or twenty roses on some appointed day.

PLANTING.

With the exception of the Perpetual Roses, which, in planting, can have the same treatment as recommended for the hard-wooded roses of the Summer Rose Garden, the transplanting of all the Autumnal Roses ought, in cold and wet situations, to be deferred till spring; and the beginning of May will, in ordinary seasons, be found the most eligible time for this operation. A few exceptions may be made; as Madame Desprez,

Dubourg, Splendens, Triomphe de Planteur, Bouquet de Flore, and some others, among the Bourbon Roses, are so hardy that our most severe winters do not injure them; but the varieties of Noisette, Chinese, Tea-scented, Microphylla, and Macartney Roses, are very apt to receive injury from the frosts of winter, and the cutting winds of March, if the plants are not well established.

STOCKS FOR ROSES.

Hitherto the Dog Rose has been used almost indiscriminately for all kinds of roses for standards; nothing better is required, at least for those sorts that grow vigorously; but, in the culture of dwarfs, a great improvement may be made by using the different kinds of the Boursault Rose, the Celine, and the Rosa Manettii. Of the first named, there are three varieties eligible for stocks: the Blush or Rose de Lisle, the Crimson or Amadis, and the Reversa Rosa, an old rose, with curious curled petals. All these strike readily from cuttings planted in November in the open borders, and all are equally favourable: but the former is subject to mildew. The Crimson and Reversa never take this pest. The Crimson will, however, in the end be found the most eligible,

as it grows with such remarkable vigour, is so full of sap, so smooth, and so agreeable to bud. In describing varieties in the preceding pages, I have pointed out many that do not flourish on the Dog Rose ; for these the Boursault and the following varieties should be used.

In making cuttings, take one-year-old shoots, and cut them into lengths of one foot: the bottom of the cutting should be cut close to a bud, and not sloping; the top should be cut just above a bud, with a gentle slope; then carefully cut out all the buds, but two at the top. In planting, the section of a ridge must be formed, the cutting placed firmly against it, and the earth dug up to it, and firmly pressed; when finished, the row of cuttings should stand in the centre of a ridge about eight inches high, and only one bud of the cutting above the surface; from being thus moulded up, no exhaustion takes place during the dry frosts of winter and spring, and every cutting will grow; in July or August of the following season they will be fit to bud. The ridge must then be levelled so as to expose the main stem of the cutting; and in this, at about six or eight inches from the bottom, the bud must be inserted; the stocks should be budded as soon as possible after being uncovered, or the bark will become rigid, and will not open freely.

The Celine Stock, a very old Hybrid Bourbon

Rose, will succeed under exactly the same treatment; this is a most excellent stock for Bourbon, Noisette (particularly the Cloth of Gold), and many other roses, if planted in a rich, moist soil; the second year it will make shoots from four to five feet in height, fit for low standards.

“Last, but not least,” is the *Rosa Manettii*, a rose I received some eight or ten years since, from Como, from Signor Crivelli, who recommended it as the very best of all roses for a stock. It was raised from seed by Signor Manetti, of the Botanic Garden at Milan; cuttings of this may be prepared and planted exactly as recommended for the Boursault. All the roses I have budded on this stock have succeeded admirably; above all the Hybrid Perpetuals, which scarcely seem to know when to leave off growing and blooming in the autumn; indeed this stock is remarkable for its late growth: for it may be budded during the whole of September; another excellent quality is, that it never gives any suckers from its roots; and if planted in a stiff loam highly manured, it will, if cut down close to the ground, make shoots, in one season, six to eight feet in height; and will thus form fine standards. I have a stem of three years' growth, larger than a stout broom handle, and apparently increasing rapidly in girth; it seems to flourish equally in light and dry as well as in stiff soils; and it will, I trust, be of

much value to the rose amateur, who, if the soil of his rose garden is light and dry, is so often troubled with the numerous suckers thrown up by the Dog Rose.

Stocks of the Dog Rose should always be planted in November. Those intended for dwarfs, may be cut to within six inches of the root, those for dwarf standards and standards to the requisite lengths. After planting, cover the surface of the soil near their roots with litter or fresh manure, four to six inches deep; in August of the following season, they will be in fine order for budding. Hedge budding, lately recommended in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, may be practised under particular circumstances; thus, if some fine stocks, that have been overlooked in autumn, are discovered in February, in lieu of removing them to the rose garden, bud them in the hedge in July or August following; attend to them the following summer, and remove them to the garden in the autumn. If removed with the dormant buds, the same autumn they are budded, they will, unless the plants are well rooted, not break well; but, if the stocks can be removed with tolerable roots it will, unless the hedge is very near the house, be interesting to have them in the garden, so as to be able to watch over them carefully. By the former method, you will have very strong plants to remove into the garden, fifteen months

after budding; by the latter, you may remove your stocks with their buds three months after budding. You will probably lose a few of your *plants*, from their being deficient in roots, and some of your *budded stocks* will refuse to push or break, from the same cause. Your roses will *ornament your hedge* during the summer, prick your fingers, and give you some trouble to prune and superintend. Your buds will *bloom in the garden*, though not with equal vigour, still, if Hybrid Perpetuals or Bourbons, with much freedom, and they will constantly be under your eye. Take the scales of experience, and weigh carefully the advantages to be derived from the above methods. I can only say, that the culture of roses, whether in the garden or in the wilderness, is always interesting.

LIST No. 1.

AN ABRIDGED LIST OF ROSES,

Adapted for Amateurs possessing small Gardens,
or for those beginning to form a Collection;
selected so as to give the leading Variations of
Colour.

Provence Roses.

Crested.
Duchesne.
Grand Agathe.
Reine de Provence.
Triomphe d'Abbeville.
Unique.
Unique Striped.

Moss Roses.

Blush.
Celina.
Eclatante.
French Crimson.
Malvina.
Pompone.
Prolific.
White Bath.

Hybrid Provence Roses.

Blanchefleur.
Emerance.
Enchantresse.
La Ville de Londres.
Rose Devigne.
Princesse Clementine.
Madame l'Abbey.

Hybrid China Roses.

Blairii, No. 2.
Brennus.
Chenedolé.
Comtesse de Lacedède.
Coupe d'Amour.
Decandolle.
Duke of Devonshire.
Fulgens.
General Allard.
George the Fourth.
Jenny.
Kleber.
Lady Stuart.
Leopold de Bauffremont.
Parigot.
Triomphe d'Angers.
Triomphe de Laqueue.

Hybrid Bourbon Roses.

Charles Duval.
Colonel Combes.
Coupe d'Hébé.
Elizabeth Plantier.
Great Western.
Le Vesuve.
Paul Perras.
Richelieu.
Sylvain.

French Roses.

Antonine d'Ormois.
 Boula de Nanteuil.
 Cyntie.
 Grandissima.
 Kean.
 Latour d'Auvergne.
 La Jeune Reine.
 Letitia.
 Madame Dubarry.
 Oracle du Siècle.
 Pharericus.
 Triomphe de Jaussens.
 Village Maid.

Rosa Alba.

Duc de Luxembourg.
 Félicité.
 La Séduisante.
 Madame Campan.
 Princesse de Lambelle.
 Queen of Denmark.
 Sophie de Marsilly.

Damask Roses.

Lady Fitzgerald.
 La Ville de Bruxelles.
 La Cherie.
 Madame Hardy.
 Madame Zoutman.
 Penelope.
 Pulcherie.
 Semiramis.

Scotch Roses.

Erebus.
 Guy Mannering.

La Neige.
 Lady Baillie.
 Queen of May.
 True Yellow.
 William the Fourth.
 Venus.

Sweet Briars.

Celestial.
 Carmine.
 Rose Angle.
 Splendid.
 Scarlet.

Austrian Briars.

Copper.
 Double Yellow.
 Harrisonii.
 Persian Yellow.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Aubernon.
 Baronne Prevost.
 Comte de Paris.
 Dr. Marx.
 Duc d'Aumale.
 Duchess of Sutherland.
 La Reine.
 Madame Laffay.
 Rivers.
 William Jesse.

Ayrshire Roses.

Ayrshire Queen.
 Blush.
 Dundee Rambler.
 Jessica.

Ruga.
Splendens.

Rosa Multiflora.

Crivellii.
Elegans.
Hybrida.

Evergreen Roses.

Adelaide d'Orleans.
Brunonii.
Donna Maria.
Félicité perpétué.
Myrianthes.
Princesse Louise.

Boursault Roses.

Blush.
Crimson.
Gracilis.
Inermis.

Banksian Roses.

White.
Yellow.

Hybrid Climbing Roses.

Indica Major.
Madame d'Arblay.
The Garland.
Rosa elegans.

Perpetual Roses.

Bernard.
Crimson.
Flon.

Grand.
Josephine Antoinette.
Royal.

Bourbon Roses.

Armosa.
Augustine Lelieur.
Bouquet de Flore.
Emile Courtier.
Madame Margat.
Madame Nerard.
Paul Joseph.
Queen.
Souchet.
Souvenir de la Malmaison.
Splendens.

China Roses.

Archduke Charles.
Clara Sylvain.
Cramoisie supérieure.
Duchess of Kent.
Eugene Beauharnais.
Eugene Hardy.
Fabvier.
Grandiflora.
Madame Bréon.
Mrs. Bosanquet.
Napoléon.
Prince Charles.

Tea-scented Roses.

Barbot.
Bougère.
Caroline.
Comte de Paris.

Devoniensis.
 Elisa Sauvage.
 Goubault.
 Josephine Malton.
 Julie Mansais.
 Marshal Bugeaud.
 Pactolus.
 Silène.
 Triomphe du Luxem-
 bourg.
 Yellow.

Miniature Roses.

Caprice des Dames.
 Gloire des Lawrences.
 Nigra.
 Pallida.
 Retour du Printemps.

Noisette Roses.

Aimée Vibert.
 Boulogne.
 Cerise.
 Cloth of Gold.
 Fellenberg.

Jaune Desprez.
 Lamarque.
 Luxembourg.
 Miss Glegg.
 Nankin.
 Ne plus ultra.
 Ophirie.
 Pourpre de Tyr.
 Solfaterre.
 Victorieuse.

Musk Roses.

Eponine.
 Fringed.
 Princesse de Nassau.

Macartney Roses.

Maria Leonida.
 Hardii.

Rosa microphylla.

Carnea.
 Coccinea.
 Purpurea.

LIST No. 2.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SHOW OR PRIZE ROSES,

All of which have large and very double flowers.

Readers are referred to the Catalogues published annually in September, and distributed gratis, in which the colours of the flowers are given, and the prices of the plants.

Name.	Family.
Aurelie Lamare	French.
Agnodice	French.
Aglae Adanson	French.
Attila	alba.
Antinous	perpetual.
Antonine d'Ormois.....	French.
Acidalie	Bourbon.
Archduke Charles	China.
Blush Moss	moss.
Boula de Nanteuil	French.
Bizarre marbrée	French.
Blanche fleur	hybrid Provence.
Belle Marie	hybrid China.
Beauté vive	hybrid China.
Brennus	hybrid China.
Becquet	hybrid China.
Bachelier	damask.
Belle d'Auteuil	damask.
Bougère	tea.
Belle de St. Cyr.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Bouvet	damask.
Curled Provence	Provence.
Crested	Provence.

Name.	Family.
Cyntie	French.
Crivalis	French.
Cyrus	French.
Charles Duval.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Coutard	hybrid China.
Corinne	alba.
Crimson perpetual.....	perpetual.
Clara Sylvain.....	China.
Cramoisie supérieure.....	China.
Caroline	tea.
Cambronne.....	French.
Celina	moss.
Charles Fouquier	hybrid China.
Chateaubriand	damask.
Chénédoilé	hybrid China.
Columella	French.
Comte de Paris	tea.
Coupe d'Hébé	hybrid Bourbon.
Dutch Provence.....	Provence.
Duchess of Buccleuch	French.
Duchesse d'Angoulême	hybrid Provence.
Duke of Devonshire	hybrid China.
Duc de Luxembourg	alba.
Devoniensis	tea.
Double-margined Hip	hybr. sweet briar.
Dr. Marx	hybrid perpetual.
Duchesse d'Abrantes.....	French.
Duchess of Sutherland	hybrid perpetual.
Duke of Cambridge	damask.
Eclat des Roses	French.
Eclatante	French.
Edouard Delair.....	hybrid Bourbon.
Enchanteresse	hybrid Provence.
Emile Courtier	Bourbon.
Eugène Beauharnais	China.

244 LIST OF SHOW OR PRIZE ROSES.

Name.	Family.
Elisa Sauvage	tea.
Emerance	hybrid Provence.
French Crimson	moss.
Fanny Parissot	French.
Fleur d'Amour	French.
Felicité	alba.
Fulgorie	hybrid perpetual.
Flon	perpetual.
Grandissima	French.
Grande Agathe	Provence.
Great Western	hybrid Bourbon.
Guerin's Gift	French.
George the Fourth.....	hybrid China.
General Allard	hybrid China.
Gil Blas	French.
Heureuse surprise	French.
Hortense Leroy	hybrid Bourbon.
Hypocrate	hybrid China.
Illustre beauté ..	Provence.
Josephine Beauharnais	alba.
Jeanne d'Urfé	hybrid Provence.
Kean	French.
Laura	hybrid Provence.
La Ville de Gand	French,
Leon the Tenth.....	French.
La Nationale	French.
L'Ingénue	hybrid Provence.
Lady Stuart	hybrid China.

Name.	Family.
Lusseldembourg.....	hybrid Bourbon.
La Grandeur	hybrid China.
La Séduisante	alba.
La Ville de Bruxelles	damask.
Lady Fitzgerald.....	damask.
Lamarque	Noisette.
La Cherie	damask.
Lady Alice Peel	hybrid perpetual.
Latour d'Auvergne	French.
La Ville de Londres	hybrid Provence.
Letitia, or La Volupté	French.

Matthieu Molé	French.
Madame Dubarry	French.
Melanie	hybrid Provence.
Madame Campan	alba.
Madame Hardy	damask.
Madame Nerard.....	Bourbon.
Madame Aude	Bourbon.
Madame Huet	hybrid Provence.
Madame Laffay	hybrid perpetual.
Marie de Medicis	tea.
Modeste Guerin	French.
Moiré	tea.
Mrs. Bosanquet	China.

Nelly	French.
Nero	hybrid Provence.
New Double Globe	hybrid Provence.

Orpheline de Juillet	French.
Oracle du Siècle	French.

Paul Joseph	Bourbon.
Paul Perras	hybrid Bourbon.
Penelope	damask.

246 LIST OF SHOW OR PRIZE ROSES.

Name.	Family.
Prolifère	moss.
Princess Victoria	French.
Petit Pierre	hybrid China.
Princesse de Lamballe	alba.
Princesse Marie	tea.
Proserpine	Bourbon.
Queen of Denmark	alba.
Reine de Provence	Provence.
Rien ne me surpasse.....	French.
Richelieu	hybrid China.
Richelieu (Duval)	hybrid Bourbon.
Rivers	hybrid perpetual.
Requien	perpetual.
Rose Devigne	hybrid Provence.
Royal	perpetual.
Schönbrun	French.
Semilasso	hybrid Provence.
Semiramis	damask.
Shakspeare	French.
Spotted	Provence.
Sir Walter Scott	French.
Sophie de Marsilly	alba.
Splendens	Bourbon.
Sylvain	Provence.
Sylvain	hybrid Bourbon
Theodora	hybrid Provence.
Triomphe du Luxembourg	tea.
Triomphe d'Angers	hybrid China.
Triomphe de Jaussens	French.
Triomphe de Laqueue	hybrid China.
Triomphante	China.

Victor Hugo	hybrid China.
Velours Episcopal.....	hybrid China.
Vandael	hybrid China.
Volumineuse	damask.
Wellington.....	French.
White Bath	moss.
William Jesse	hybrid perpetual.

LIST No. 3.

LIST OF FREE-BLOOMING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES,

Of uniform growth, adapted for rows or avenues of standards. — See page 153.

Auberon.	La Reine.
Augustine Mouchelet.	Lilacée.
Baronne Prevost.	Louis Bonaparte.
Comte de Paris.	Madame Emma Dam-
Comtesse Duchatel.	pierre.
Dr. Marx.	Madame Laffay.
Duc d'Aumale.	Marquise Roccella.
Duchess of Sutherland.	Marquis of Ailsa.
Edward Jesse.	Mrs. Elliott.
Julie Dupont.	Prince of Wales.
Lady Alice Peel.	Rivers.
Lady Elphinstone.	Robin Hood.
Lady Sefton.	William Jesse.
Lane.	

LIST No. 4.

LIST OF VIGOROUS-GROWING BOURBON
ROSES,

Adapted for large standards for rows or avenues.

See page 164.

Acidalie.	La Gracieuse.
Alfred.	Le Grenadier.
Amenaide.	Madame Aubis.
Bouquet de Flore.	Madame Desprez.
Cardinal Fesch.	Madame Lacharme.
Desgaches.	Pierre de St. Cyr.
Edouard Desfosses.	Splendens.
Emile Courtier.	Triomphe de la Guilloti- tière.
Gloire de la Guillotière.	Triomphe de Plantier.
Impératrice Josephine.	Virgil.
Julie de Loynes.	
Lavinie d'Ost.	

THE END.

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A CATALOGUE OF NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

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